The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII.......NO. 7133. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1874. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

PITTSBURG, PENN., DELUGED

TWO HUNDRED PERSONS SUPPOSED TO HAVE PERISHED.

HOUSES, BRIDGES, AND CANAL BOATS SWEPT AWAY AND CRUSHED—THE STREETS AND HILLSIDES TORN AND GULLIED BY THE FIERCE TORRENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 27.—At about 8 o'clock on Sunday evening a storm set in which, as far as the destruction of human life is concerned, was the greatest calamity which has ever visited our city, and, in some degree of horror, rivals the recent Mill River disaster in Massachusetts. No high winds lent fury to the tempest of rain, the devastation resulting entirely from the sudden down-pouring of immense volumes of water. The flood-gates of the sky were literally opened, and the ordinary channels for carrying away the water were everywhere inadequate. There had been copious showers during the earlier part of the day, and when the evening rain set in, accompanied by continuous thunder and lightning, little apprehension was felt by the people, as there appeared no occasion for alarm. Pittsburg proper, owing to the fact that it drains very rapidly, escaped without loss of life and with comparatively light damage. The paving of many of the streets in the hill districts was torn up, huge curbing stones were hurled from their place, shade trees were washed out of the ground, houses and cellars were flooded, and fences were carried away, but nothing more serious occurred.

HOW THE STORM FELL ON ALLEGHENY CITY.

The Seventh, Tenth, and Eleventh Wards of Allegheny City caught the full force of the storm, and there occurred great loss of life and property. The avenues here ran through narrow valleys, hemmed in by great hills on either side. Gathering in vast quantities on these lofty grounds, the water swept down in overwhelming torrents, carrying everything before it. Frame houses supposed to be able to withstand any assault of the kind, were swept away as if made of card-board, and were in a few seconds torn to fragments, or striking against structures of brick, crushed them down, giving the inmates no opportunity to escape. So quick did the flood rise that in many instances the rushing of the waters into the second stories of the dwellings was the first notice of its approach.

DESTRUCTION ON MADISON AVENUE.

The stream known as Butcher's Run, during ordinary storms, finds ample room in an eight-foot sewer for the discharge of its water; but the raging flood crushed the walls of this and spread over the streets, commencing two miles from the City Hall on Madison avenue, where the valley is about 150 feet wide. The dwelling of Henry C. Mattern was the first to succumb to the tide, and was carried away and wrecked, causing the death of the entire family, consisting of father, mother and two children. The bodies of all except one child were recovered. The next house struck was that of John Winkler, which was almost immediately carried away, and Mrs. Winkler was drowned. Her husband and a hired man, who had gone to the barn to look after the horses, were saved. Next, on the south, John Searing lived, with his wife and two children, twins. As soon as the water reached the house, the family took refuge on the hill-side, but one of the children rolled down into the water and was lost. His body was recovered this morning. The extensive glue factory of Hoeveler & Cole came next in course, and was speedily reduced to an indistinguishable mass of débris. Fortunately none of the workmen were about the place, and there was no loss of life. A few yards below the glue works was the residence of August Ryhoff, which was carried from its foundations and floated down the stream. Mrs. Ryhoff was rescued, bruised and bleeding, some distance below, but her husband and two children were drowned. The remains of the father and one child were found in a pile of débris 200 yards below the site occupied by the dwelling.

THE DIVISION OF THE STREAM.

At the intersection of Madison avenue and East street, the water divided, each branch carrying destruction in its course. In a triangular-shaped house at the intersection of the streets named, resided Mrs. Conlon, a widow, who had three children, one boy and two girls. A young man named Archibald Arnold and another, a cripple, named John Rogers, were in the house at the time. The entire number, with the exception of Niel Conlon, were lost. Young Arnold had gone into the house to rescue some of the inmates, but fell a victim to the destroying flood. The bodies of Mrs. Conlon and her two daughters were recovered, as was also that of Archy Arnold. That of the boy Rogers, who was about eighteen years of age, has not yet been found.

A square below the torrent again united, and, reinforced by additional streams from the hills, swept forward with augmented force to the low grounds on which are situated O'Harra, Concord, and Chestnut streets. Here the width of the sweep of water was probably two hundred feet, and buildings of frame and brick fell before it as if made of sand. On O'Hara street, four dwellings near each other were crushed. In one lived Jacob Fuchs, his wife, one child, and a brother of Mrs. Fuchs. All were lost. In the next were Jacob Metzlen, wife, and one child, all of whom perished. Mr. Haffnagel, wife, and three children, who occupied the house adjoining, also perished. A man named Hubbert, with his wife and three children, lived in the next dwelling below and were the next victims. On the opposite side of O'Hara street a frame house was carried by the flood against the brick dwelling of Alderman Peter Bolster, carrying away the front part of it. The family fortunately had taken refuge in the kitchen, and all escaped with their lives, except one son of five years. The latter was carried away by the swift waters, and when found this morning in the adjoining building, his little hands were clasped with the grip of death to a bedstead. Alderman Bolster's family had a most remarkable escape, as the water was three to four feet deep in the room where there took refuge, and the walls so shattered as to render it unsafe to approach them to-day.

On Chestnut street a large frame building was carried from its foundations and lodged in such a manner as to completely blockade the thoroughfare. In this district some seventy buildings were destroyed, the water having attained a depth of fully twenty feet.

In an alley to the rear of O'Hara street lived Mr. and Mrs. Leopold and their children. When the alarm was first given, five children belonging in the neighborhood took refuge in the house with Mrs. Leopold. The water took the building from its base, carried it a short distance, and turned it over on its side. All the inmates of the place, ten in number, were drowned. Mr. Leopold, the head of the family, was employed in a Pittsburg brewery as a night workman, and escaped death.

DAMAGE ON SPRING GARDEN AVENUE.

On Spring Garden avenue the course of the flood was not marked by such disaster as accompanied it in Madison avenue, but three persons are known to have been drowned, viz., Michael Stottler and his infant child, and an unknown child. Mr. Stottler's house being built upon the hill side, escaped serious damage, but he became panic-stricken and rushed with the child in his arms only to fall into a broken sewer. The body of the child was found, but that of the father has not yet been recovered. A little son of Mr. Stottler, nine years old, followed him out and was carried off, but managed to get hold of a door-knob, and shrieking for help was taken in and saved. The number of buildings destroyed on Spring Garden avenue was quite large, but consisted mainly of out-houses, shops, &c. On Centre street, near O'Hara, a large frame dwelling was overturned. The family of seven being on the roof at the time. they clung to a dormer-window until the subsidence of the flood, and were rescued in a boat. The Howard Boat Club did good service in the neighborhood, having hauled some of their skiffs up on wagons and received quite a number of persons.

THE SCENE IN THE DEVASTATED DISTRICT.

The scene in the devastated district of Allegheny is one which beggars description. For hundreds of yards Madison avenue is lined with the wrecks of dwellings, furniture, bedding, dead animals, timbers, stones, &c. On O'Hara Centre, and other streets in that vicinity, there is an equal amount of rubbish, while many of the frame buildings not destroyed are moved from their original places, and stand in all positions except square, with the thoroughfares. As in the mill disaster told of in Charles Reade's novel, so in this, the victims were stripped almost entirely of clothing by the water and floating timbers; some having one shoe on, some the shirt-band about the neck, and others being without a shred.

SIXTY BODIES RECOVERED.

In this portion of Allegheny City there have been recovered some sixty bodies, while the list of those missing will swell the loss of life to 125 or upward.

HEART-RENDING SCENES AT THE UNDERTAKER'S.

The scenes at the different undertakers' shops where the bodies were taken for recognition were heart-rending. Thousands flocked thither in search of relatives and friends, and in many cases their quest was painfully successful. Twelve victims of the disaster were buried during the afternoon. As to the loss of property it is utterly impossible to form an estimate at this writing. Every family suffered. Where their buildings were not swept out of existence, their household goods were ruined by mud and water. As the majority of the losers are poor people the affair is a real calamity to them in its every aspect.

WOOD'S RUN—HEROISM.

At Wood's Run, in the Eleventh Ward, Allegheny, the storm was very severe, and caused much loss of life and property. The rush of water commenced at about 8:30 o'clock, first striking a house occupied jointly by Patrick Farley and Frisbee Denning. Here one of the most heroic incidents of the great calamity occurred. Farley secured a rope, and fastening one end of it to a tree on the hillside above the house and the other to the window of his house, over this he swung the children of both families so that not a life was sacrificed. Below Farley's house were a number of small tenements, two of which were picked up by the torrent in its wild course and dashed against a large store some 300 yards below. John Gorman and three children, and James Ford, wife, and three children were crushed to death by the falling timbers of the house. Mrs. Gorman, the only one of the two families saved, seized a piece of gas-pipe exposed by the metre, and managed to climb to a place of safety. John Graham's house was in the direct course of the water, but the family only escaped in time to see their home completely destroyed. The store of Edward Guter was carried a distance of 200 feet, and badly hoisted. A number of other dwellings and stores were more or less damaged, and twelve persons are said to be missing, in addition to the nine known to have been lost. Of the latter, the bodies of five, Ford, his wife, and two children, and one of Gorman's children, were found at different points this morning. A family named Dillon occupied a small frame-house, which was floated off and one side of it caved in by floating timber; but, strange to say, all of the nine inmates escaped. The Presbyterian Church was moved several feet from its foundation, but not seriously injured. The Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway stable, an immense building in the Sixth Ward, Allegheny, was completely destroyed by the flood.

THE SOUTHERN WARDS OF PITTSBURG.

In the south side wards of Pittsburg much inconvenience was caused to the passenger railways by the washing of immense quantities of earth and stone from the hills, which completely blocked the roads and caused a suspension of travel. A number of buildings were struck by lightning, but the damage from this cause was comparatively small.

THE DAMAGE IN TEMPERANCEVILLE.

In Temperanceville, the extreme western quarter of the city, through which a small stream known as Sawmill Run courses, the effect of the storm was very severe. A large number of buildings were either totally wrecked or badly injured, and the loss of life was considerable, considering the fact that the district is thinly settled. Nine persons are known to have lost their lives, and twelve others are unaccounted for. The bodies of Ida Hunter, Thomas Britton and son, Mrs. Isaiah Thropp, Joseph O'Conner, Betsy Lee, and Mrs. Hephen Semple have been recognized and claimed by friends, while two are yet unknown.

THE MISSING.

Included in the list of missing are Wm. Horsley, wife and two children Thomas Hunter, wife and three children Mrs. Thomas Britton, Isaiah Thropp and five children, Frederick McVay, wife and three children Frank O'Neill and daughter, Geo. Jones, son and daughter.

CHARTIER'S VALLEY.

A number of bridges in Temperanceville and vicinity were carried off, including a fine new iron structure. All the bridges along the line of the Chartier's Valley Railway have been swept away. The family of Mr. McAleese, consisting of himself, wife, and four children are missing, and have undoubtedly been killed. Another family of whites and a colored family in Upper St. Clair Township, Allegheny County, are missing, making twelve persons in all, supposed to have met their fate from the storm in that vicinity. In Robinson Township two boys named Hoeveler and Albeitz were drowned. Mrs. Thorn, of Union Township, was carried off with a building and drowned. None of the bodies have been recovered.

On Plummer Run, two men were swept away by the freshet while driving in a buggy, and both were drowned.

On George's Run, two children, a boy and girl, are reported to have been drowned.

At Mansfield, in the Charter's Valley, fourteen miles from the city, the high water did a great deal of damage to property, many horses and cattle having been swept away. On Painter Run, near Mansfield, an aged negro man went to destruction, with his little cabin.

The damage to property along the rivers in the vicinity of the city has been great, the coal dealers being the principal sufferers. A number of boats and barges laden with coal have been sunk and several tow-boats disabled.

The railroads, too, come in for their share of trouble, in the shape of land-slides and mud-covered tracks; so Western traffic has been virtually suspended since the storm. Large forces of men are at work on them.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

APPALLING NATURE OF THE DISASTER—GENERAL VIEW OF THE TERRITORY INVOLVED—A SERIES OF CHANNELS OF DESTRUCTION—THRILLING INCIDENTS.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 27.—Accounts of the terrible flood which has deluged nearly all the suburban sections of this city, as they come in show that the disaster is far greater than was at first supposed. It is now thought that the loss of life will reach fully 200 persons, and that the loss of property will be proportionately large. The *Evening Chronicle*, in its 5 o'clock edition, places the loss of life at 142, and the names of missing parties are continually coming in. The extent of territory damaged is not less than twenty to twenty-five miles in diameter, and how the main portion of the City of Pittsburg, lying as it does in the centre of this circle, escaped further injury appears almost miraculous. A prevailing theory is that the disaster was caused by some kind of water-spout. A gentleman who watched the storm from a point a few miles down the river, where there was little rain, says that by the fitful flashes of lightning he could see a huge, inky, black tunnel-shaped cloud which overhung the city, the narrow end being lowest, while the dark parts emitted almost continuous flashes of lightning. It is almost impossible for any one not familiar with the geography of the locality to form an idea of this disaster, or how it could possibly have occurred. The main City of Pittsburg, as it rises gradually from a point formed by the junction of the two rivers, has many gulches in certain localities, which under a flood of this description are liable to do great damage, and the part known as the hill region is frequently liable to suffer from local inundations. The damage here, however, is at this time light compared with other localities strictly suburban. The north bank of the Allegheny, upon whose hillsides and in whose valleys the upper portion of the city is situated, has, according to all accounts, been the scene of the greatest disaster. The work of destruction commenced at a point about two miles north of the central portion of Allegheny City. Butcher's Run Valley, at its mouth, is probably between 400 and 500 feet wide, and at the point where the work of destruction commenced it is not more than 150 feet wide. Between North avenue and this northerly point numerous ravines open into Butcher's Run Valley. Along this run the houses were built directly over the natural water course, culverts being made and used in part as foundations for dwellings. The line of destruction followed the water course to the river, and involved an immense number of houses that were not on the line of the culverts. When the rain commenced falling but little apprehension was entertained, but those who lived near the head of the valley state that suddenly it seemed as if the heavens had opened and the water came down as if discharged from immense pipes. The volume was so great that the valley was filled with a raging torrent. The frame dwellings, stables, and slaughter-houses gave way like pipe-stems, débris from the wrecks was swept down along the line of the plank road, the weight being augmented every moment. In the district lying west of Chestnut street and north of a line parallel with North avenue, the waters rose to a height of fully twenty feet. In some places occupants of dwellings were unable to escape in time to save their lives. In many places the force of the water rent structures into splinters. After taking away a large number of fences and out-houses, the flood struck the dwelling occupied by Henry Maltirn, with his wife and two children, all of whom were drowned. The next house was that of John Winkler, who, finding the flood endangering his farm and stock, started out with his brother to the horses. Mrs. Winkler remained in the house, and in less than five minutes all the lower rooms were filled with water. Mrs. Winkler called for assistance, but before it could reach her the building gave way and she was engulphed.

Further southward was the dwelling of John Shearing. As soon as the water commenced rising Shearing moved his family, consisting of his wife and twin boys, aged four years, to the hillside, in what he deemed to be a place of safety. The children were sleeping soundly, but one of the little fellows was aroused by the storm, and rolled over the embankment into the angry flood below. The body was recovered this morning.

The extensive glue works were next to succumb to the action of the water, and were totally destroyed.

A short distance below these works was a small dwelling occupied by August Rykoff and family, consisting of his wife and two children. They were unaware of the destruction which was sweeping down upon them, and, with the building, were carried down the stream. Mrs. Rykoff, bruised and bleeding, was rescued from the torrent several squares distant, but the remainder of the family were drowned. At the corner of East street and Madison avenue the water seemed to deviate. In a triangular house at the intersection of these streets resided Mrs. Conlon, with four children, a young man named Arnold, and a cripple named Rogers. All were lost except Niel Conlon. Young Arnold had gone into the house to rescue some of the inmates, but was lost.

About a block below the intersection of Madison avenue and East street the torrent again united, and swept down with redoubled violence to the low lands, embracing Concord, O'Hara, and a portion of Chestnut streets. The course of the flood was probably 200 feet wide, and frame and brick buildings fell before the devastating element as though they had been sand. Dwellings, stores, workshops, and débris of all kinds mingled together in one confused mass, making it impossible for the spectator to discover even the street lines. In some instances houses were literally turned upside down.

On O'Hara street the dwelling of Alderman Bolster was reduced to its original elements, and one of his children drowned. The rest of the family escaped.

On the same street was a family, consisting of Jacob Fuches, wife, one child, and Joseph, a brother of Mrs. Fuches, and the adjoining house contained Jacob Metzler, wife, and two children, all of whom, except one child, were lost. Their bodies were found this morning. On Chestnut street, at the intersection of Spring Garden avenue, the water attained a depth of fully twenty feet, but the buildings withstood the force better, and in only one instance was any serious damage done. A large frame building, occupied as a beer hall, was moved from its foundations and floated directly across the street, completely obstructing the way. It is estimated that in this district seventy dwellings were destroyed, but no estimate has been made of their value. A large number of people are missing. It is thought that many bodies are still in the débris. As fast as recovered they will be taken to the various undertakers in the city.

THE DEAD OF BUTCHER'S RUN.

Thirty-eight are now known to have come from this district. The following is a list of the names:

Mr. and Mrs. Mitzler.
Conrad Geutzlar and wife.
Mrs. Mary Conlan.
John Winkler.
Jacob Schnapper.
Mrs. Henry Leopold and four children.
Archibald Arnold.
The body of a female and the bodies of seven children, three boys and four girls, not yet identified.
Mrs. John Schnapper and three daughters.
Henry Mattern, wife, and two children.
August Bolster, son of Alderman Bolster.
A young man named Humbard, (drowned while attempting to rescue a family on Ohio street.)
Emma Rykoff, aged five years.
A son of John Shearing, aged four years.
A little girl, apparently five years, not identified.
Mr. and Mrs. Huffnagle.
The body of a boy named Huber.

SPRING GARDEN AVENUE.

Spring Garden avenue lies to the south of Butcher's Run, and is separated by a high hill. In this valley the same scenes were presented on a smaller scale as regards the loss of life. It would be impossible to give anything like a detailed account of the damage done to dwellings in this vicinity; those not totally destroyed were greatly damaged. Beyond Cedar avenue, fortunately, there were but few lives lost, at least as far as could be ascertained. Michael Slaughter was in a tavern about 9 o'clock, and when the danger became apparent, he seized a child in his arms and rushed through the door into the street. Both are supposed to have been drowned. At the foot of Spring Garden Run the loss of life was fearful. On Centre street parties who appeared with a skiff discovered a man hanging on the roof of a house. The water on the street at that time was some fifteen feet high. They took the skiff under the place where the man was hanging and told him to drop, the distance being slight, as the skiff was nearly on a level with the second-story windows. The man jumped and was saved. He then informed the men in the skiff that his family, consisting of his wife and three or four children, were back in the house. He got on the roof, jumped from that to another roof. When he reached Centre street the house was swept away, and the family perished, together with the children of another family, making in all ten souls.

On Chestnut street, in Caspar Rane's saloon, among others were Philip Hess, a constable, and Henry Schaffer. They rushed out of the saloon into the street, and that was the last seen of them alive. Hess' body was found this morning, clinging to a fire plug with one hand. Schaffer's body has not yet been found. Another man also rushed from Rane's saloon with Hess and Schaffer. His body was recovered in the yard, between Chestnut and Centre streets, about a mile distant.

William Peets tied his wife and several children with a clothes line, in his house, fearing some of them would rush away in their alarm and be lost. The house and the entire family were saved.

Three-quarters of a mile up a run the breast of the flood would give a cross-section 4 feet in height and 250 feet in width. By the time it had reached the city limits it had assumed the proportions of the Mill River flood. The number of persons lost is undoubtedly considerable—more than already recorded.

WOOD'S RUN.

At Wood's Run, on the same side of the River as Butcher's Run and Spring Garden Run, and four miles west of them at the head, two houses, occupied by Pat. Farley and Frisbee Denning, were swept away. Farley saved the families by means of a rope tied to a tree on a hill-side. John Gorman and three children were lost in the next house. Mrs. Gorman, guided by a flash of lightning, seized a gas-pipe and escaped. A number of other buildings were washed away, and as the flood subsided one of Mrs. Gorman's children was found south of the railroad track, and two of the Farley's little ones were discovered, the baby, aged about ten months, and a little boy aged about ten years, far out in Wilkins avenue. These five bodies lie at McCoskey's and McChesny's livery stable, near the scene.

SAW MILL RUN.

On the south side of the Ohio River Temperanceville was the heaviest sufferer. Here a narrow stream known as Saw Mill Run empties into the Ohio. Up this stream hardly a vestige remains of two iron bridges. Stones, five feet by two feet, were torn from the abutments, and swept down the stream like pieces of cork. Five wooden bridges and three trestles over the same stream were also swept away. The gas holders of the gas works were also badly injured. G. S. & J. C. Taylor's salt works were also completely wrecked. Loss, $25,000. At Brooks, Ballantine & Co.'s refinery, three banks two stills, two worms, and 350 feet of pipe were swept away. A brick store, near Whashington turnpike, owned by George K. Gumble, and occupied by Mr. Siegler, was struck by the flood and melted away. Nothing can now be seen where it stood save a pool of water. Siegler estimates his loss on stock at about $9,000. The building was worth about $4,000. The lot on which the building stood has also disappeared, the course of the run being here changed so that its bed is now where the building was formerly located. Above the forks of the run the following buildings were destroyed: Mr. Vanicker's house, Joseph B. O'Connor's house, William Stevens' house, Stephen Temple's house, Miner's Hall, George Alsop's two slaughter-houses, belonging to Wm. Archibald, two log-houses, belonging to George Gray, Patton's Block, consisting of four houses, and Gray & Bell's carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, and fifty coal cars. Gray & Bell estimate their loss at $50,000, mostly in rolling stock and mining implements.

The list of the dead thus far taken out is as follows:

Ida Hunter, a child.
Thomas Britton and son.
Mrs. Thropp, wife of Isaiah Thropp.
Mrs. Dorothy Temple.
John O'Connor.
Betsey Dee, his house-keeper.

The following persons are missing and supposed to be drowned:

William Horsley, wife, and two children.
Thomas Hunter, wife, and three children.
Frederick McVey, wife, and three children.
Mrs. Britton, wife of Thos. Britton.
Isaiah Thropp and five children.
Frank O'Neill and daughter.
George Jones and his son and daughter.

CHARTER'S VALLEY.

In Charter's Valley, a stream which runs parallel with the Saw Mill run, and empties into the Ohio River, three miles below, the loss of life is reported to be very great. All the little runs, emptying into Charter's Creek, became rushing rivers. On Brush Run the fences and bridges are all gone, and a great deal of valuable property was destroyed. The loss of human life has been frightful. At McLaughlin's Run eleven persons were drowned, among them a whole family named McLean, being swept away.

A house owned by Mr. Strattoss, which had been standing for 100 yerrs, was torn away, and after being taken down the stream a mile and a half Mr. Strattoss succeeded in making his escape. During the flashes of lightning houses and cattle, and animals of all kinds could be seen floating in the torrent, and their bellowing of terror could be heard above the roar of the flood.

THE DEAD ESTIMATED AT TWO HUNDRED AND NINETEEN.

Up to midnight very few particulars in addition to those sent previously have come in. Nearly all the papers of the city have tried strenuously to arrive at an accurate list of all the dead and an estimate of the loss of property, but have been unsuccessful. The scattered position of the districts devastated by the flood, and the bewildered condition of the people in the places inundated, render it impossible to give anything like an accurate statement as to facts and figures. All reports as to losses are therefore, to a great extent, simply estimates. The *Commercial* places the loss of life in the Butcher's Run and Allegheny City districts at 147, while the *Dispatch* only makes it 125. The most carefully prepared figures, however, give the total loss of life at 219. With regard to property, it is simply impossible to give an idea that can be considered reliable. At a meeting of the citizens of Allegheny City to-night, a number of the leading citizens pledged themselves to raise $10,000 for the immediate relief of the sufferers, and measures have been taken to have all the dead bodies in the ruins removed as soon as possible. A meeting has been called by the Mayor of Pittsburg for to-morrow, It will likely be several days before the accurate figures will be known concerning the entire result of the sad devastation.

THE STORM IN THE WEST.

DAMAGE TO RAILROADS—EFFECT IN THE OHIO AT CINCINNATI—CROPS INJURED.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—The storm last night was very severe in Kentucky, and although heavy rain fell here it was not so heavy as at other points. The Marietta and Cincinnati and Louisville Short Line trains are the only ones detained to-night. The bridges near Lynchburg, on the Hillsboro Branch of the Marietta Road have been washed away. The main line up to noon to-day was unobstructed. The roads west and north are not affected. At Sparta, on the Louisville Short Line, a southward bound freight train went through a bridge damaged by water. No one was hurt. A mile and a half south of Sparta. The engine, baggage car, and one of the passenger cars of a train, went through a bridge. One man was fatally, and three seriously injured. Five miles further south five baggage cars were disabled. Between Cincinnati and Walton two bridges are down.

The damage is principally to rolling stock. The officers of the company say the trains will run regularly in two days.

Great damage is reported to the corn crops, by being broken down by the wind, in Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky. The Ohio River here rose nearly five feet in a few hours, and is still rising. Licking River, early this morning, came down with the water three or four feet higher than the surface of the Ohio, and shot across the stream, driving drift-wood against the boats at the public landing on this side of the river. The greatest damage was from the tearing of coal-boats from their moorings and sinking them. The loss now is estimated at $100,000, with a possibility of being meuh less, according to the number of boats recovered. About 1,000 saw-logs were driven out of the Licking River.

At Swift's Iron Works, fourteen empty barges were torn loose and carried out into the Ohio, together with the new iron steamer Alexander Swift. The latter boat was safely landed at West Covington. Blick & Philips lost six barges, most of them containing coal; T. J. Williamson's Coal Elevator Company lose twelve barges, and a float with twelve cars was washed away. A number of valuable rowing boats were also carried away.

THE WESTFIELD LIQUOR EXCITEMENT.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 27.—A large force of State Constables appeared here this morning and arrested Elisha Tobey, the owner of the seized liquor, also Jack Freed, a liquor-dealer, and a ringleader of Saturday's riot, special officer Wm. Chapman, and others. Tobey was handcuffed and taken before a magistrate. All the persons thus far arrested have procured bail. Many more arrests will doubtless be made. The State Constables are followed by a large crowd. Westfield is in a blaze of excitement, and business is nearly suspended.

A CRIMINAL SHOT.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—At Anaheim, in this State, to-day, Constable Dye Davis tried to arrest José Moreno for committing a rape on Mrs. Eldridge. Moreno drew a pistol, when Davis shot him near the heart. Moreno ran, and the constable fired again and killed him. Moreno fired once at the officer without effect.

TREATY WITH CANADIAN INDIANS.

OTTAWA, Canada, July 27.—A treaty is to be made this Summer with the Plain Cree Indians, living between Fort Ellice and the south branch of the Saskatchewan, with a view to inducing the Indians to go to a distant reservation. This will open for settlement a tract five times as large as Manitoba, and equally fertile and richer in other resources.

DEDICATION OF AN ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The new Odd Fellows' Hall in this city was dedicated this evening with appropriate ceremonies, in presence of a large number of members of the order and visitors.

THE FIFTH MARYLAND REGIMENT.

LONG BRANCH, July 27.—The last review of the Fifth Maryland Regiment took place this afternoon in front of the Ocean Hotel by Gov. Parker and staff, of New-Jersey, and Gov. Groome and staff, of Maryland. After the review, they marched up Ocean avenue to the West End Hotel, where they received a grand reception and returned to camp. In the evening a grand hop was given at the East End Hotel. The Fifth Regiment leave here in the morning for Freehold, N. J., where they will be received by the Seventh Regiment of New-Jersey, and will visit the battle-field of Monmouth. Gov. Parker will address them, after which they will partake of a dinner tendered them by the citizens of Freehold, and return to Long Branch in the evening.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

A CLAIM AGAINST COLOMBIA FOR THE STEAMER MONTIJO—THE WHALER GOOD RETURN EMBARGOED BY CHILI IN 1832.

Advices from Panama to July 18 have been received. On the 29th of May last, a bill was passed by the Colombian Congress, authorizing the Executive power to submit a claim of American citizens to arbitration. This refers to the claim of the owners of the American steamer Montijo, Messrs. Schuber Bros., for damages on account of their steamer being seized and used for revolutionary purposes.

The Congress of Colombia appropriated $10,000 to be distributed among the poorer classes who lost all their property in the late fire in Panama.

CHILI.

The principal affair in Chili was the report of a standing committee of the House of Deputies on the convention entered into by Hon. Cornelius Logan, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and Don Adolfo Ibanez, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to submit to the arbitration of the Italian Minister to Chili the claim of the United States for the embargo of the whaler Good Return in 1832.

Two Lima banks have loaned the Government 450,000 soles.

ECUADOR.

There was an earthquake at Guayaquil on the 18th ult.

The United States steam-ship Omaha arrived at Guayaquil on the 24th of June.

GUATEMALA.

This republic continues quiet. Opposition to the Government has pretty much ceased, which allows a large sum from the national treasury to be devoted to popular institutions. Telegraphic communication now exists between Guatemala and Salvador, and carriage roads are being opened up to the Atlantic coast. The cultivation of coffee is extending every day. The strata of coal that have been discovered near Izabal are about to be worked. Gen. Barrios can put 10,000 Militia in movement at a moment's notice.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 28—1 A. M.—Rain has prevailed in the interior of New-England and the Middle States, in the lower lake region and thence southward to Florida with light or gentle winds, low temperature, and less pressure. Partly cloudy weather and lower temperature have prevailed in the North-west, the upper lake region, Indiana, and Illinois, with north or east winds, and increased pressure. Clear or fair weather and high temperature continues in the Gulf States. The Ohio River has risen five feet and a half at Pittsburg, three feet and a half at Cincinnati, and six inches at Louisville. The Missouri has fallen at Omaha.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States, partly cloudy weather will prevail, with light rain, low temperature, light variable winds, and stationary or rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, local rains, east to gentle winds, no decided rise of temperature, and low barometer.

For the Gulf States, clear or fair weather, light variable winds, high temperature, and rising barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley partly cloudy weather, rain in the eastern portion of Tennessee and Kentucky, north-east or south-east winds, slight changes in temperature, and rising barometer.

For the Lower Lake region light rains followed by clearing and cool weather, north-east and north-west winds, and rising barometer.

For the Upper Lake region and the North-west, clear or fair weather, east or south winds, a slight rise of temperature, and stationary or falling barometer.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	74°	71°	3:30 P. M.	85°	86°
6 A. M.	75°	71°	6 P. M.	76°	76°
9 A. M.	79°	77°	9 P. M.	73°	73°
12 M.	85°	82°	12 P. M.	73°	73°

Average temperature yesterday.....76⅛°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....77½°

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Internal Revenue receipts yesterday were $510,677.

The German war frigate Rover sailed yesterday from Halifax, N. S., for Plymouth, England.

The body of Mrs. Sharpliss came ashore at Atlantic City, N. J., on Sunday night, almost unrecognizable.

The British war-ship Sphinx, with the crew of the Niobe, left Halifax yesterday afternoon for England.

Timothy Rafferty, recently arrested at Natick, Mass., for incendiarism, was yesterday held in $3,000 bail at South Farmington, Mass.

George Knox, of Berwick, N. H., aged eighteen years, was drowned on Sunday while bathing in the Salmon Falls River, N. H.

At Whittenston's Village, near Taunton, Mass., on Saturday night, a machinist named Chas. B. Wilbur fell down stairs and broke his neck.

All the property of Sluthour & Son's circus was seized at Fishkill Landing yesterday by Sheriff Holsted, of Dutchess County, to satisfy claims against it.

Hyson Hennessy, charged with robbing an express company at Elmira, N. Y., of $6,000, has been again remanded in Toronto, Ontario, to await the appearance of witnesses.

Wm. Steele, who has lived a secluded life in an obscure part of Fair Haven, Mass., was on Sunday found dead in his back yard. It is conjectured that while under the influence of liquor he fell head-foremost out of the door, and thus came to his death.

THE BEECHER-TILTON SCANDAL—MISS ANTHONY.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 27.—A reporter of the *Democrat and Chronicle* called at Miss Anthony's residence this evening and learned that she was absent from the city on a lecturing tour in Otsego County. The intimation was given by her relatives that she would not probably testify in the Beecher-Tilton scandal unless compelled to do so by legal process.

A MALIGNANT SPOTTED FEVER IN BARBARY.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Information has been received at the Treasury Department that a quarantine of fifteen full days has been ordered at Malta upon all vessels arriving there from the Province of Tripoli, Barbary, owing to the appearance of a malignant type of spotted fever at Benghaz. The disease is described as very violent and fatal.

THE PHILADELPHIA KIDNAPPING CASE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—All parties arrested on suspicion of child-stealing have been released, except one man who hired a wagon at Burns' stable, and he is held to await further examination. Mr. Ross has received no intelligence regarding his child.

ARRIVAL OF A CHINA STEAMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The steamer Altona, from China and Japan, is coming in. She brings thirteen days' later news from Yokohama.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 27.—President Grant started at 10 o'clock this morning on a special train for Long Branch, accompanied by a party of twenty-five, who only go as far as Philadelphia.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE BRUSSELS CONGRESS.

OPENING SESSION—BARON JOMINI ELECTED PRESIDENT—SECRET SESSIONS.

BRUSSELS, July 27.—The International Congress convened at noon to-day, and sat an hour. Baron Jomini was chosen President. It was decided that the sittings should be held with closed doors. The Congress adjourned until Thursday. A grand banquet will be given to the delegates to-morrow.

RUSSIA DESIRES ONLY A PART OF THE PROGRAMME.

BRUSSELS, July 27.—It is stated that Russia only desires the Congress assembled here to consider certain points of its programme; she does not insist on the adoption of the whole.

M. Borchgrave, Secretary of the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Secretary of the Congress.

FRANCE.

REPORT ON THE RESOLUTIONS FOR DISSOLUTION—THE ASSEMBLY ADVISED TO FORM A GOVERNMENT OR DISSOLVÉ.

PARIS, July 27.—At the session of the Assembly to-day the benches of the Right were well filled, the absent members having nearly all returned.

The Committee on Parliamentary Initiative made its report on the resolutions for dissolution, recommending that the Assembly proceed to constitute a government or dissolve.

After a scene of intense excitement, the debate was adjourned until Wednesday.

It is anticipated that the consideration of the budget will occupy the Assembly until Aug. 10, about which time the House will adjourn until Nov. 15. The interval will be shorter than was expected, because the Conservatives fear that a long recess will incline the Left Centre to support dissolution.

The Deputies in favor of dissolution are confident of success after recess, and believe their opponents will have a bare majority on Wednesday when the resolutions come to a vote.

SPAIN.

ARREST OF BARCELONA CARLISTS AS HOSTAGES—REPORTED DEFEAT OF CARLISTS.

MADRID, July 27.—Forty-one Carlists, most of them Eccesiatics or members of the nobility, have been arrested at Barcelona by way of reprisal against the inhuman conduct of the Carlists.

There is a report current here that the Carlists have again been beaten by the Republican troops, and have sustained very heavy losses. Two companies of Carlists who refused to surrender were cut to pieces.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE AGRICULTURAL LABORERS AND EMIGRATION.

LONDON, July 27.—The Committee of the Agricultural Laborers' Union have adopted a resolution declaring that, "as we are not justified in appealing to the public for support for the locked-out laborers in the Eastern counties during the harvest, therefore we offer them the alternative of emigration or depending on their own resources."

The committee is negotiating for easier terms of emigration to Canada.

FAILURE OF A COTTON HOUSE IN LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, July 28.—Gaskell Brothers, cotton merchants of Liverpool, have failed. Their liabilities are estimated at $480,000.

JOHN MITCHELL IN CORK.

DUBLIN, July 27.—John Mitchell has arrived at Cork. He is ill, but will come to Dublin on Wednesday. The Fenian Amnesty Association are organizing a torchlight demonstration and banquet in his honor. Mr. Martin, member of Parliament for Meath, will resign his seat in favor of Mr. Mitchel.

GERMANY.

ARREST AND CONVICTION OF ANOTHER CATHOLIC BISHOP.

BERLIN, July 27.—Dr. Janizewski, the Suffragan Bishop of Posen, has been arrested for violation of the Ecclesiastical laws, and condemned to fifteen months' imprisonment.

HEALTH OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

BERLIN, July 28.—Dispatches from Kissingen announce that the health of Prince Bismarck is improving, but the wound is yet unhealed, and the Prince cannot write.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

WAR SAID TO BE INEVITABLE.

BERLIN, July 27.—Journals here say that war between Russia and China is inevitable, in consequence of designs of the latter upon Kashgar.

AUSTRIA.

DEATH OF A ROTHSCHILD.

VIENNA, July 27.—Anselm Rothschild, of this city, died to-day.

THE FLOOD IN MORAVIA.

SIXTY-FOUR HOUSES SWEPT AWAY—NEARLY ALL THE OCCUPANTS DROWNED.

LONDON, July 27.—A special to the London *Times* from Vienna, giving an account of the storm in Moravia, says the town of Azagra was overwhelmed by a torrent; sixty-four houses were demolished, and few of the inhabitants escaped with their lives. The railways were badly damaged in every direction.

TWO HUNDRED HOUSES CARRIED AWAY.

LONDON, July 28—6. A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* reports that the destruction of property by the floods in Moravia is immense. At least 200 houses have been swept away.

INDIA.

THE CROPS—PROSPECTS GOOD—CHOLERA.

LONDON, July 28.—The *Times* dispatches from India say the prospects of the crops are most favorable, notwithstanding the recent floods.

Many deaths from cholera are reported in Burdwan.

CUBA.

OPERATIONS NEAR LAS TUNAS.

HAVANA, July 27.—A despatch from Las Tunas reports that the Spanish forces reconnoitering in that vicinity have exchanged shots with the insurgents at various times. The latter have attacked the villages of Calderon and Unas, with what result is unknown.

DEATH OF A CELEBRATED STALLION.

BOSTON, Mass., July 27.—The celebrated stallion Gilbreth Knox died at Beacon Park on Saturday from a severe strain and a cold recently contracted. He was owned by Mr. Wentworth, who paid upward of $17,000 for him, but valued him at a much higher figure. The horse was entered for the great stallion race at Beacon Park in September next.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

RAMBLINGS AMONG THE WOODS AND THE HILLS.

SCENERY AROUND THE GLEN HOUSE—THE THREE WATERFALLS—VISITS TO THE EMERALD POOL, THE CRYSTAL CASCADE, AND ELLIS FALLS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLEN HOUSE, N. H., Saturday, July 25, 1874.

The longer I remain in this most charming of resorts the more I am convinced of the folly of rushing round to see whatever can be seen throughout the mountain region. Yet men who come for rest, for absolute repose, are carried away in the rush of the crowd who come for enjoyment, and whose good time consists in jumping into every stage that trots up to the door. This is dreadfully illogical. It is as though one should say, "I am happy, and I want to be more happy." Doubtless there are those quick spirits to whom quiet is by no means happiness, and who must be moving or they suffer tortures of the nerves. But these are exceptional beings, and may be said to resemble those *ephemeridæ* which, having but one day to live, pass it in incessant movement. It is so strange that men should feel so in this locality, when one has only to look out of the window of one's bedroom, or to sit on the piazza, to contemplate a scene which has few counterparts on this continent. The frowning mass of Mount Washington filling up one-half of the visual space, and the more varied lines and contours of Mounts Adams, Jefferson, and Clay, do not impress one at first with their grand sublimity. The eye is, after all, but the instrument of the mind, and it is only after repeated probings that the latter begins to comprehend how high these mountains tower and what enormous masses they present. The feeling of immensity grows upon one day by day, and by the time that the cruel Fates have brought the firman of departure the imagination has become equal to the situation. It may be from this cause that the visitors here keep moving round with such incessant application, and inscribe their names on the stage book upon the least provocation. Indeed, many of them stage it to places where they could easily walk, and so lose the exquisite pleasure of a ramble through the woods. Yet there are others, young men from Boston, and, moreover, from Beacon Hill, and what is most of all, from the caste of Brahmins, who come here on foot, carrying with them a meagre kit upon their shoulders and enjoying themselves most thoroughly. Though not of their order, I am an humble convert to their wisdom, and have made most of my visits on foot. They go, however, from place to place; but I, who have a horror of bad food, prefer to remain where there are good dinners, and so walk only to places within the limits of the Glen House bailiwick.

Of these the ones which are dearest to the hearts of the ladies are three waterfalls—the Emerald Pool, about a mile from the house; the Crystal Cascade, three times as far, and Glen Ellis Falls, somewhat beyond, but in another direction. The first-named is the least pretentious, and yet, perhaps, the most beautiful. The Peabody River comes rushing along its rocky bed, and suddenly finds its path contracted to a breadth of a few feet. There is here a little fall not without beauty; but the great charm of the place is in the pool immediately below the fall, for here the agitated waters have contrived to carve out of the solid granite an almost circular basin, broad and very deep. The trees on either side throw a solemn shadow over the place, except when the sun is directly overhead. At all other times the water reflects on its unruffled surface the deep green of the forest that surrounds it. If one tries to fathom it by means of long branches from neighboring trees, the curious phenomenon in color presented by the screw of a vessel is shown here also. The water is a deep, intense green, but the object that penetrates it is immediately converted into a flashing light green of the most vivid hue, the exact color, indeed, of anything thrown into the deep blue sea. The water is very cold, far too much so for diving, and yet it seems the very place for a bath. One could, without much coaxing of the imagination, conjure up the idea of the Naiad who sways the destinies of the Peabody River rising from this "still pool dusk with dreams of night," and braiding her long tresses of fine gold. The squirrels would bring her nuts, and the woodchucks would run up and down on the rocks begging for a caress, and perhaps the few bears that still exist in these regions would offer the daintiest combs of some plundered hive. The pretty garter-snakes would wreathe themselves about her rounded arms and twine endearingly about her white neck, while the birds would hover about her head, and the butterflies would perch upon her shoulders, taking them for huge white lilies. But, alas! in these utilitarian days the poor Naiads live a secret life and are afraid to show themselves to the incredulous and stony-hearted world. And yet, think how much good they do, and how hard they work! The rivers get all the credit for the disintegration of the rocks, but the brooks do it all. There is this same little Peabody River, whose irrepressible poesy of nature breaks out in this emerald pool. The blocks and bowlders of granite which, under the orders of the Naiad, this brook carries down every year are something wonderful. And the grinding, the smashing, and the pulverizing are all done here in the Spring by means of the frozen waters of this little brook. Nor is this a solitary instance. All through the mountain region the little brooks are toiling daily at their work of carrying the eternal hills away piecemeal, and if any one wants to know how they succeed let him ask a geologist, who will tell him that the plains east of these mountains have been built up by their efforts. They have spread a carpet of life-giving diluvial earth over the bones of the rocks, and to them does the East owe its harvests and its seed times.

The Crystal Cascade is a most picturesque waterfall, where the power of the rivulet has worn and wasted the rocks into varied shapes, giving very beautiful leaps of water. It is about half a mile from the main road, within the very heart of the woodlands at the base of Wild Cat Mountain, and those who wish to see it have to dismount from their carriages and walk through the wild woods. Fortunately there are no wild cats to be seen now, as the name of the mountain would imply, but there are occasional bears. Last year a party of sensible ladies determined to walk there, and were well into the intricacies of the forest path when, on turning a sharp corner, they came upon a huge black bear squatted on his haunches and apparently meditating. There were no gentlemen in the party, and perhaps, all things considered, it was as well, for if there had been any males around they would probably have drawn revolvers from secret pockets and annoyed that bear very much, to the great danger of somebody's life, though not Bruin's, his hide being too tough for revolver pellets. As it was, he behaved in the most gentlemanly manner; he rose up slowly, took a good square look at the ladies, and then turned on his heel and plunged into the heart of the forest. The ladies were too startled and too terrified to open up any conversation. They simply stared helplessly at Bruin, and when he retired they made a bee line for the carriages, and only screamed when they found themselves in safety. It was hardly fair of them to scream at all, because the bear had behaved so very politely and with so much more consideration than a foreign tramp would have shown. However, when they told their story and the gentlemen at the Glen House caught fire at the prospect of a grand bear hunt, they immediately dampened their ardor by protesting that they would not suffer so gentlemanly a bear to be molested. So he still reigns in the woodland, and perhaps some of us will have a sight of him yet.

But the forest is well worth traversing for its own sake, even though there were no bears at all in it. There are abundance of wild squirrels little red pugnacious fellows, who come out on the ends of small branches and look pugnaciously at visitors as if challenging them to dare to climb that tree, only just to attempt such a thing, and see what would happen. There are also partridges in reasonable quantities, and woodpeckers, great birds with blackish plumage and red crests, and with long curved bills. They seem dreadfully distressed when any one comes near them, but refuse to fly away, clinging fast to the branch of a tree with their long legs, and fluttering their wings noisily, with their bodies sprawling uneasily against the bark, looking not unlike a schoolboy caught in an apple-tree and afraid to go up or down. Besides these there are wee little birds, the tiniest little things imaginable, mere spots of greenish brown, which hop from twig to twig and give forth faint chirrups. They probably belong to the finches, a wide order embracing a large variety of small birds. The trees of this woodland are, for the most part, spruce, tall spires of dark green, distilling a special fragrance, though neither so strong nor so pleasant as the odor of the pines. Tumbled about their roots are bowlders covered with thick moss to the depth of several inches. One thinks involuntarily of the dread freshet that whirled them down so many years ago from the mountain side and left them there. Perhaps they are older than the spruces, older than the big hemlocks that here and there interpose their tall shapes, and cast a still deeper, darker shadow over the mystery of the wood. Mingled with the mosses are the wild anemones, with their delicately penciled pink calyx, and their starry green leaves. Sometimes instead of these the moss holds the bunchberry, which has a flower of delicate white, shaped like a four-pointed star. The leaves below the flower are also arranged correspondingly, and this has sometimes gained for it the name of the Star of Bethlehem, though the true flower is very different. And there are ferns too, but not rare ones, generally the common trachen and the small form of the filix. There is no underwood, and where one does not tread upon bowlders the foot presses upon the decayed vegetation of many centuries. Where a sharp heel disturbs the ground and tears it up the secret is revealed that below is a rotting spruce. The murmur of the brook that makes the cascade is audible almost from the start, and increases in vehemence as one wanders on further and further. At first it whispers its secrets very gently, but by and by it seems to become angered at the silence, and rushes through its bowlders with a hoarse thundering sound that is almost a roar. The noise deepens and deepens until the thunder of the falling water is plainly heard, and, after crossing a rustic bridge and ascending a little hill, one finds himself in the presence of the Crystal Cascade. By this time the influences of the forest, the loneliness, the beauty, and the music of the stream have done their work, and one is fully prepared to admire and to be pleased.

Of Glen Ellis Falls I have hardly so much to say. It is a great show place, and, go there when you will, you are sure to find several stages awaiting the people who have come to see the wonderful thing. These are sometimes even from Notch Conway far away, so that the place must be considered highly attractive. The path takes one downward from the commencement, and soon becomes so precipitous that there are stairways of wood, constructed by the proprietors of the Glen House. These are kept in first-rate order, being renewed from year to year. One passes huge masses of rock, mainly selenite loaded with mica, on the road. These sometimes have trees growing in them, the roots straggling all round the bowlder, and obtaining nourishment in some peculiar way. The mosses here, however, are not very remarkable, and, though there is no lack of anemones, the woodland here is not so picturesque nor so impressive as at the Crystal Cascade. Half way to the bottom there is a place where a dozen can stand and lean over the brink and see the pool below, or look up and watch the fall of the water. The river here makes a spring of perhaps seventy feet in one tremendous leap. It does not fall from rock to rock in a series of cascades, but pours over in one wild curve of white water. The rocks over which it rushes are pink and white selenite, excessively hard, and the water has hardly grooved them in its descent. At the bottom of the fall the bowlders are pretty thick, and with nerve a man might easily jump from one to the other, and so get across to a table rock, from which an excellent view can be obtained. Some of our party did this, to the great discomfiture of the ladies, who wanted to attempt it, and could only be dissuaded by the fact being pointed out that at the narrowest part the water rushed furiously, and if any one jumped short it would be to his death. It is singular how difficult under such circumstances even a narrow leap becomes. When there is inevitable death below, one almost dreads to jump, even though one could surmount thrice the distance. And this very feeling prevents one from jumping in many cases. Probably the most interesting part of Glen Ellis Fall is the geological part, but the impatience of one's fellow-travelers prevents much of an investigation.

I have arranged to walk up Mount Carter, 4,830 feet high, in the morning by myself, and in the afternoon to join a party going to Mount Washington. This will give us the sunset. We shall stay all night, see the sunrise, and return to Glen Mitchell in time for a good breakfast.

GAR.

THE ADVENTURES OF A GOLD WATCH

SERGT. DAY SWEARS HE BOUGHT IT FROM A MAN NOW DEAD.

Sergt. Day, of the Eleventh Precinct, was in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice Murray, to explain how he came to have possession of a gold watch stolen in 1873. The facts of the robbery are that on October 23, 1873, Thomas Colliers, of No. 330 Monroe street, was robbed of one gold watch and three silver watches on the corner of Amity and Greene streets by two men named Thomas Mullen and "Billy the Duffer." The former is in Sing Sing for the robbery, but the latter escaped. The gold watch stolen was found in the possession of Morris Martin on the 22d of July, and he proved that he bought it from Henry Guigerman, No. 685 Broadway, a watch dealer. Guigerman said that he bought it from Sergt. Day, of the Fifteenth Precinct, on Nov. 15, 1873. Sergt. Day stated in court yesterday that he purchased the watch for $18, on the 4th of last November, from Michael Monahan, who kept a liquor store corner of Greene and Amity streets. Mr. Monahan is dead over three months. Patrick Reid, of No. 43 West Fourth street, testified to being present at the time of the purchase. After hearing the statements of the two witnesses, Justice Murray permitted Sergt. Day to depart, telling him that he would be notified if he was further required to attend. The den kept by Monahan, corner of Amity and Greene streets, bore a very bad reputation as being the resort for thieves. Sergt. Day was removed from the Fifteenth to the Eleventh Precinct after being tried for stealing diamond studs from a corpse in the station-house.

TOO FREE WITH HIS BOOT-JACK.

Elizabeth Nuhn, of No. 266 East Fourth street, was struck on the head with a boot-jack, by Solomon Freed, on the 23d July. She has been confined to her bed ever since owing to the nature of her wounds, and yesterday appeared in Essex Market Police Court and made a charge against her assailant. Freed was held in bail for trial.

SCENES IN FLORENCE.

THE FLOWER SHOW—VICTOR EMMANUEL.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Italy, June, 1874.

The city has been very gay lately, on account of the International Flower Show, which has filled the hotels with strangers and brought the King to Florence. There have been operas and receptions, concerts by Johann Strauss, and a race at the Cascine, which last-named event I will report for you, leaving out the race itself. We were beguiled into going, in spite of sundry vows against even such innocent dissipations, by Miss Mina, our little artist friend, who came in one morning very earnest, saying, "Listen at me, my children; come around to the studio at 4, and we will go to see the King. I must have a little recreation, you know." We all laughed, for much recreation and little work had been our motto for several days. At 4 o'clock we went to the studio, and thence up to the Cascine, the great pleasure-ground of Florence. I have heard it compared with the woodland stretches of the "Englischer Garten," at Munich, and with the Pincio at Rome, that sunny promenade, with its roses and palm-trees and fountains, over whose parapets you lean and look down at the crooked old Roman wall beneath and off across the plain to St. Peter's. But, dear me, you cannot make comparisons in this world.

The Cascine is simply a broad, level park, with wide, shaded walks and drives. But it is by the side of the Arno, and wherever you turn you see the green hills, which shield Florence and make precious the city they guard—hills whose sloping sides are olive covered, and whose summits are crowned by a picturesque village or a gray monastery—hills purple and misty with distance—and yet other hills bleak and bare, and now, this rainy month, snow-capped. All Florence had been on its way to the Cascine since 2 o'clock. Carriages and pedestrians in crowds had made life a burden to those who tried to find their way up the Lungarno, and we, wiser, took a quiet and deserted path under the oaks on the opposite bank, and so came to the race-ground and began our search for the King. We all wanted to see his august Majesty. Signorina Mina is an ardent little patriot, and I, too, wanted to see the "ruler of all Italy." It makes me proud and glad to write such a title—to know that the Italy I love so well is at length one country after years and centuries of divisions—and I wanted to see the man to whom the sacred trust was given. I remembered everything; I recalled to mind the changes everywhere visible; the new liberty and safety of which I hear on every hand, and I, too, looked for the King. All the Princesses and Countesses of Florence were there, arrayed in silver and gold and silks and laces that must have been priceless. We look at them over the railings. We are not in priceless array. Miss R. takes back a slighting remark made touching the equipages of Florence; for the Russian Princess comes along with four horses and with jockeys in blue velvet and powdered wigs, and M. le Comte De —— drives his six fiery steeds. Two long hours the carriages rolled through the city gate after the courses, so great was their number.

We forced our way on, and came at last to a gayly-decked pavilion, whose curtains were raised, and behind which stood a large crowd of country people; and then, at last, we saw Victor Emmanuel. Miss Mina looked, and then, in spite of all her reverence and hero-worship, she shook with irresistible laughter, and then grew indignant at herself and me.

Down in Rome we found in all the photograph shops a picture of the King and Pope, standing arm in-arm—Pius IX., graceful, elegant, dignified, smiling blandly at the short, stout man, whose "face of a satyr" (I quote the old drawing master) formed so striking and dreadful a contrast to his that we all concluded it must be a caricature. But, "listen at me," it was, alas! too true. This short man, with his little nose and fierce moustache curling up to his eyes, would have made a fearful contrast to the magnificent old Pope. People were laughing all around us. Some said "a country farmer," others "a wine merchant." N. and I have had our usual dispute about clothes, in discussing the subject. She condemns his untidy dress and want of "fit;" and for her he sinks from heroship because his coat was too large and he wore no gloves; and I say, for the hundredth time, that if a man must have faults, and must depart at all from perfection, it is better for him to sin against the laws of fashion than those of God. And I quote Herr Teufelsdrockh: "Happy he who can look through the clothes of a man into the man himself." And then, in the usual inexplicable way, I am cried out against by every one, and branded as a disturber of society—as one who looks with contempt upon gloves, clean linen, and "fit." "A gentleman is no less a gentleman because he dresses well," N. concludes; "indeed it is an added credit to the best of characters to conform to the laws of society." I was discomfited by this perversion of my ideas, and said, "one ought to forgive Victor Emmanuel his lack of gloves; his heroship was not done away with by his ugliness—could he look worse than Socrates?" N. thought he did. "The three ugliest men in the world were the old philosopher, Michael Angelo, and the King; and the last did not rank lowest in the scale of ugliness." For me I forgot minor faults in greater ones. It seems so terrible that his kingly character is blotted and blackened as it is. To my mind public opinion ought to demand additional purity and dignity in those in high places. Public opinion is powerful enough sometimes.

The people might have laughed at their country farmer, but when they began to say "Where is Rosina?" (the Countess Mirifiori, the King's morganatic wife,) and to whisper and laugh, I felt like covering my face for shame.

I cannot well find out how people feel about the King, I see so little society. Of course, every Catholic sermon, however poor and Christian may be the preacher, has in it something against the Government; and the lower classes believe that he is the enemy and persecutor of the suffering church. And yet they like the man who is so much like one of themselves—who hates etiquette and his great empty palaces, and his state carriage, with its scarlet liveried servants, and prefers to ride in the common vehicle, a kind of cab, who takes long solitary walks in the country where he can rest in the farmers' cabins and see how his people live. But I have an idea that here in Europe a man in high position must keep up ceremony, and shut himself in by a great deal of etiquette, in order to preserve the reverence of the people. They would like better to have him ride out, with footmen and heralds; and if he deigned to visit the house of a poor subject, do as did Pio Nono, who, being lost one night on the Campagna, and having to ask shelter from one of the shepherds, ennobled the happy host, because it was beneath the dignity of the head of the Church to rest under a common roof. The higher classes, of course, hate the King, though it was noticed last Winter that some of the nobles—the Borghese, &c.—were less warm in their allegiance to the Pope. But the loss of power and dignity, which has come with the new régime, has grieved them sorely.

We hoped to see the Princess Margarita at the flower show, but the Count Mirifiori, a favorite son of the King's, was here, and therefore the Crown Prince Humbert did not wish to bring his wife to Florence. We are all very fond of the lovely Princess. She is so beautiful, and affable, and Princess-like. She has a pale, sweet face, that lights up at every word and with every smile, and a most winning and gracious manner; and, withal, she is very fair in her Princess dress. She is only twenty-four or six, but Jeanne M., who was at her wedding reception, says that she is very faded compared with the blooming young bride of seventeen, and people say that she is dying of consumption, and will never wear the crown of Italy. She is greatly loved by the people, both for her beauty and her tender, thoughtful charity. The report runs in Rome that her presence controls the populace as nothing else can do, and that when any disturbance is threatening they send for the Princess Margarita.

TAXING CHARITY.

The Howard Mission Home leased the premises now occupied by it in 1867, and, in consideration of its charitable objects, the Board of Supervisors by resolution relieved the property from taxation. Notwithstanding this action of the Supervisors, however, the proper authorities proceeded to sell the property for taxes, and had reached to the point of completing the lease to the purchaser, when they were stayed by a temporary injunction granted on the application of the officers of the Home. It is claimed on behalf of the authorities attempting to sell the property that the action of the Supervisors was void, the property in question having been merely leased for charitable purposes. Yesterday, Judge Pratt, sitting in Supreme Court, Chambers, ordered that a temporary injunction prohibiting the sale be continued until the final determination of the suit.

A DOG AND MAN FIGHT IN ENGLAND.

A dog-fight is said to have taken place recently in England which was not all a dog-fight, because one of the animals engaged was a man. A special correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, writing from Hanley, relates the story of a fight which came off near that place, between a bull-dog and a man, a dwarf, named Brummy, of extraordinary strength, who had undertaken to fight the dog on a wager, without weapons and without clothes, except his trousers. The conditions of the combat were, that both beasts should be chained to the wall, opposite and facing each other, and the man was to assume and continue the position of all fours through the fight. The straps by which each brute was fastened were of sufficient length to allow them to reach each other, but enabled them also to spring back out of reach. Victory was to belong to the one which bit or knocked the other "out of time" so that in sixty seconds he was not again ready for the fight. If the man was pinned so as to endanger life he was to yield, and the dog was to be taken off; if the dog was stunned, the man was to be declared the victor.

Men have, of course, fought with wild beasts before, and even now the Spanish bull-fight and the English chase of the royal Bengal tiger partake of the character of the Roman amphitheatre; but with the single exception of the combat between the dog of Montargis and the murderer of his master, there is no precedent for a dog and man fight in the annals of the world's warfare. In the exceptional case mentioned the man was obliged to fight in defense of his life and was armed with a club; so that no parallel exists even there with the notable contest at Hanley.

According to the report, the dwarf Brummy held the theory that no dog, not even a bull-dog, "could lick a man," if the man would fight. Both animals were without fear, the man-beast having provoked his antagonist to the last degree of frenzy by making faces and hissing at him. The fight took place in a by-street, in a quiet house, in the presence of about fifty individuals, costermongers, roughs, pugilists, dog-fighters, and the fancy generally. The dog was the favorite in the betting during the most of the fight, which is thus described by the correspondent:

"There was no need to encourage the red-eyed Physic, (the dog;) he was too eager for the fray. He did not bark, but he was frenzied with passion to that degree that tears trickled down his blunt nose, and his gaspings became each moment more shrill and hysterical. He needed no urging on for the first 'round,' at all events. As soon as the umpire called 'Let go,' the dirty, glaring, furious brute sprang forward with an impetuosity that caused the last link of its chain to click with a ringing sound against the staple which held it. The dwarf, however, was not to be stormed and defeated all in a moment. Once the ghastly fight began, there was a dire fascination in it; and I now noted closely the combat. The man was on all-fours when the words 'Let go' were uttered, and making accurate allowance for the length of the dog's chain, he arched his back catwise, so as just to escape its fangs, and fetched it a blow on the crown of its head that brought it almost to its knees. The dog's recovery, however, was instantaneous, and before the dwarf could draw back 'Physic' made a second dart forward, and this time its teeth grazed the biped's arm, causing a slight red trickling. He grinned scornfully, and sucked the place; but there was tremendous excitement among the bull-dog's backers, who clapped their hands with delight, rejoicing in the honor of first blood. The hairy dwarf was still smiling, however, and while Dan'l held his dog, preparatory to letting it go for 'round 2,' he was actually provoking it as much as he could, 'hissing' at it, and presenting toward it the bleeding arm. The animal, flushed possibly with its first success, made for its opponent in a sudden leap, but the dwarf leaped forward too, and smote the bull-dog such a tremendous blow under the ear as to roll it completely over, evidently bewildering it for a moment, and causing it to bleed freely to the frantic joy of the friends of the man-beast. But they in turn were made to look serious, for with astonishing energy 'Physic' turned about, and with a dash was again at the dwarf, and this time contrived to fix its teeth in one of his hairy arms, a terrible gash appearing as the man snatched the limb out of his ravenous jaws. The bull-dog was licking its lips, and had fewer tears in his eyes as his master drew him back. As for the Dwarf, he retired to his corner for a whet of brandy and a moment's comforting with the towel. He was ready and smiling again, however, for 'round 3,' and this time it was a fight in earnest, the dog worrying the man, and the man dealing it terrific blows on the ribs and on the head with those sledge-hammer fists, till in the end both the man's arms were bleeding, and a horribly cheerful business was going on behind the ropes at two to one on 'Physic.' But let me make short work of the ensuing seven 'rounds,' which, in some of their details, were so shocking that more than once I would have left the place if I could. The company generally, however, were made of far less sensitive stuff. The more furious the ghastly fight, the keener was their relish for it, and in their excitement they leaned over each other's shoulders and over the rope, and mouthed and snarled and uttered guttural noises when a good hit or snap was made, just as the dog and the dwarf were doing. By the time round 10 was concluded the bull-dog's head was swelled much beyond its accustomed size; it had lost two teeth, and one of its eyes was entirely shut up; while as for the dwarf, his fists, as well as his arms, were reeking, and his hideous face was ghastly pale with rage and despair of victory. Fate was kind to him, however. In round 11 the bull-dog came on fresh and foaming with awful persistence of fury, but with desperate strength the dwarf dealt him a tremendous blow under the chin, and with such effect that the dog was dashed against the wall, where, despite all its master could do for it, for the space of one minute it lay still, and the wretch who had so disgraced what aspect of humanity was in him was declared the victor. I shall have gone through that horrid spectacle to little purpose if any such tournaments are, in future, waged at Hanley."

There is a strong hope that, after all, the whole thing is a canard. The affair created quite a stir in London, nearly all the metropolitan papers devoting editorial articles to the subject. The Home Secretary took up the matter, and directed the Mayor of Hanley to investigate the circumstances. After the most searching investigation, according to the Town Clerk of Hanley, no confirmation of the story can be discovered, and it is confidently believed that there is no foundation for it. An old resident of Hanley came forward with the statement that nearly half a century ago a man named Brummrie, a sort of dwarf, according to his recollection, came into the town and wagered that he could make a coward of any bull-dog in the district, and won his bet.

The *Telegraph*, however, stands by its correspondent, and insists upon the truth of the report.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY ALLEN.

Assistant District Attorney Allen, not approving of the manner in which the affairs of the District Attorney's office have been conducted by Assistant District Attorney Lyon, has decided on tendering his resignation, but up to the present has been induced by his friends to postpone such action until the return of District Attorney Phelps, who is absent from the City. The specific acts of which Mr. Allen complains are the attempted indictment of Police Commissioner Duryee, and the indictment and prosecution of Mrs. Shotwell-Roddy, both of which, it is alleged, were pushed by Mr. Lyon at the request of interested parties. Mr. Allen, who is sojurning at present at the Olympic Club-house, on Long Island, has not yet tendered his resignation, but will do so on his return to the City, the resignation to take effect on the 1st of August. It is stated that District Attorney Phelps, anticipating the action of Mr. Allen, has removed him; but this statement needs corroboration, the probability being that Mr. Phelps has not yet been apprised of the intended action of Mr. Allen. Assistant District Attorney Lyon, who is in charge of the office, discourteously declines to converse on the subject.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Cotton Exchange yesterday, by a large majority, made an amendment to their rules, the effect of which is to remove the restriction on the quantity of ordinary cotton deliverable on a contract. The rule, as amended, goes into effect on the 1st of January next. A proposition is before the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange to open the board for business during August at 10:30 A. M.

It transpired yesterday that on Saturday the Stock Exchange had thrown out some Erie certificates on the ground that they bore the signature of Mr. Watson, though dated subsequent to that gentleman's retirement from the board. The matter, when called to the attention of the transfer agents, was at once satisfactorily explained. It appeared that, as is the ordinary custom, the certificates had been signed in advance by the President and Secretary of the company, and that the fact of Mr. Watson's retirement from the Presidency had been overlooked. The rejected certificates were duly stamped by the transfer agents, and forwarded to the office of the company to be signed by Mr. Jewett.

ALTERING UNITED STATES BONDS.

Robert G. Watson was brought before United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday, charged with altering a United States five-twenty bond by erasing the name of L. H. Robertson and signing his own name upon it. It was alleged that he farged an assignment of the bond to himself, and offered it in payment of a board bill, but when it was presented at the Treasury Office it was found to be not genuine. The complaint was made by United States Assistant Treasurer Chas. H. Paterson, and the prisoner was committed in default of $10,000 bail.

THE ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

AN ATTEMPT TO SUSTAIN THE MAYOR DEFEATED.

RESOLUTIONS RELATIVE TO THE CITY FINANCES—CONTROLLER GREEN ASKED FOR INFORMATION.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen held a protracted session yesterday. It was known before the hour appointed for the meeting that Mr. Healy, in pursuance of a promise previously made, would submit a series of resolutions protesting against the action of the Aldermen in calling for the removal of the Mayor, and the announcement of this fact attracted seventeen of the twenty-one members to the chamber. Mr. Healy conferred with the Mayor a week since as to the course he intended to pursue. President Strack was called to the chair, and, after the transaction of some unimportant business, Mr. Healy rose and submitted the following:

Whereas, The Board of Aldermen, at its meeting held July 7, 1874, passed resolutions calling upon the Governor of this State to remove from office Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Mayor of the City of New-York; and

Whereas, But eight members of the Common Council of this City out of thirty-six voted on resolutions of impeachment; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this board, being the direct representatives of the people of this City, hereby remonstrate and protest against the action had by the Board of Aldermen at its meeting held July 7, 1874, in passing resolutions calling upon the Governor of this State to remove from office Hon. William F. Havemeyer, Mayor, as the said action of the said board was not taken after consultation with this board, and that such action being, in our opinion, uncalled for, unjust, and for the purpose of subserving partisan objects, we hereby request the Governor of this State, Hon. John A. Dix, to dismiss the said complaint.

The resolutions created considerable excitement. When the Clerk had read the first preamble, Mr. Clancy, who had been watching for an opportunity to defeat them, suddenly rose and moved that the paper be referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences. The motion elicited general laughter, but several members asked that the resolutions be read, and Mr. Clancy's motion was lost by a tie vote of 9 to 9, amid much merriment.

Mr. Clancy moved that the resolutions be laid on the table, and the motion was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Messrs. Foley, Murphy, Clancy, Keating, Wisser, Strack, Theiss, Keenan, Brucks, and Kelly—10.

Negative—Messrs. Healy, Thornell, Coddington, Kreps, Wade, Kehoe, and Simonson—7.

The result was anticipated by the opponents of the Mayor, who had secured a majority before the meeting.

Mr. Healy here called attention to the necessity of appointing proper persons as inspectors of election, and introduced a resolution which, at one time, would not have been tolerated by the board. It is copied verbatim:

Resolved, That the Board of Police Commissioners be and they are respectfully requested to appoint as inspectors of election, only citizens that are well qualified for the position, that can read and write legibly, and are of unquestionable character in the respective districts in which they reside, and men of business giving their residence and place of business, in order that good and competent persons may be selected to preserve the purity of the ballot-box and the rights of the electors.

Mr. Clancy hoped the resolution would be referred to the Committee on Law, and he made a motion to that effect, which was carried.

Mr. Thornell then offered a preamble and resolutions calling attention to the increase of the City debt, and requesting Controller Green to furnish the board with answers to the following questions:

First.—As to the "debt payable from the Sinking Fund." What was the amount of such debt outstanding Dec. 31, 1871? What amount, if any, matured during 1872? Was such matured debt paid out of the sinking fund, or by renewal, and in either case, what amounts? What amount of new debt was created during the year 1872, and for what purpose? Total amount outstanding Dec. 31, 1872? What amount, if any, matured during 1873? Was such matured debt paid out of the sinking fund, or by renewal, and in either case, what amounts? What amount of new debt was created during the year 1873, and for what purpose? What was the total amount outstanding Dec. 31, 1873? What amount has matured during the six months to June 30, 1874? Was such matured debt paid out of the sinking fund, or by renewal, and in either case, what amounts? Has any new debt been created during the six months of 1874 to June 30, 1874, and for what purpose? What was the total amount of debt payable from the sinking fund outstanding June 30, 1874? What is the total increase of debt payable from the sinking fund from Dec. 31, 1871, to June 30, 1874?

Second.—As to the "debt payable from taxation." What was the total amount of such debt outstanding Dec. 31, 1871? What amount, if any, matured in 1872? Was such matured debt paid out of moneys the proceeds of taxation for that year, or by renewal, and in either case, what amounts? What was the amount of new debt created during the year 1872, and for what purpose? What was the total amount of such debt outstanding Dec. 31, 1872? What amount, if any, matured in 1873? Was such matured debt paid out of proceeds of taxation for that year, or by renewal, and, in either case, what amounts? Was any new debt created during the year 1873, and for what amount and for what purpose? What was the total amount of such debt outstanding Dec. 31, 1873? Has any portion of such debt matured during the six months of 1874, to June 30? How was such matured debt paid, and what was the amount? Has any new debt been created during the six months of 1874 to June 30? How much, and for what purpose? What was the total amount of such debt outstanding June 30, 1874? What is the total increase of debt payable from taxation from Dec. 31, 1871, to June 30, 1874?

Third.—As to the "temporary debt," (payable from assessments, &c.) What was the amount of such debt on Dec. 31, 1871? What amount of such debt matured in 1872? Was such matured debt paid out of collected assessments, or by renewal, and, in either case, how much? What amount of new debt was created during the year 1872, and for what purpose? What was the amount outstanding Dec. 31, 1872? What amount of debt matured in 1873? Was such matured debt paid out of collected assessments, or by renewal, and, in either case, how much? What amount of new debt was created during the year 1873, and for what purpose? What amount was outstanding Dec. 31, 1873? What amount of debt matured during the six months of 1874 to June 30? Was such matured debt paid out of collected assessments, or by renewal, and in either case how much? What amount of new debt was created during the six months of 1874 ending June 30, and for what purpose? What was the total amount of such debt outstanding June 30, 1874? What is the total increase of "temporary debt" from Dec. 31, 1871, to June 30, 1874? Is the whole amount of such temporary debt outstanding June 30, 1874, represented by assessments to be collected? If not, what causes the deficit? If assessments are uncollectable, wherefore? Does any other provision exist for the payment of such unprotected temporary debt?

Fourth.—As to the "revenue bonds." What was the amount of such revenue bonds Dec. 31, 1871? What amount matured during 1872? Were such matured bonds paid out of revenue or by renewal, and in either case what amounts? What new debt was created in 1872, and for what purpose? What was the amount outstanding Dec. 31, 1872? What amount matured during 1873? Were such matured bonds paid out of revenue or by renewal, and, in either case, what amounts? What amount of new debt was created during 1873, and for what purpose? What was the amount of such debt outstanding Dec. 31, 1873? What amount matured during the six months of 1874 ending June 30? Were such matured bonds paid out of revenue or by renewal, and, in either case, what amounts? What amount of new debt has been created during the six months of 1874 to June 30, and for what purpose? What was the total amount of such debt outstanding June 30, 1874? What amount of debt of each of the above classes matures during the remaining six months of 1874, (to Dec. 31, 1874,) and from what sources are such debts to be paid? What amount of each of the above classes of debt mature in 1875, and thenceforward year by year until the maturity of the said debts, and from what sources are they to be paid? What amount of bonds is authorized to be issued by acts of the Legislature or otherwise, and for what purposes? What is the total amount of claims now on file in the Finance Department against the City of New-York? First, for claims prior to January, 1873; second, for claims for the year 1873; third, for claims for the year 1874. What is the amount of such claims unquestionably valid? Can the payment of such valid claims be made out of resources under the control of the Finance Department, or will it require the issue of bonds, and, in either case, how much? What is the amount of claims the validity of which is in any way questioned, and such classification thereof as may be possible? Amount of payments against the City, and source from which such payments are to be paid? What was the amount of the sinking fund on Dec. 31, 1871? What amount was passed to the credit of the sinking fund during the year 1872 for principal of debt paid off? What amount was paid out for interest? What was the amount to the credit of the sinking fund Dec. 31, 1872? What amount was placed to the credit of the sinking fund during 1873? What amount was paid out of the sinking fund during 1873 for principal of debt paid off? What amount was paid out for interest? What was the amount to the credit of the sinking fund Dec. 31, 1873? What amount has been placed to the credit of the sinking fund from Dec. 31, 1873, to June 30, 1874? What amount was paid out during that period for principal of debt? What amount for interest? What was the amount of the sinking fund June 30, 1874? Was the interest due in the year 1872 on the various classes of debt paid out of the sources from which such debts were payable? Was such interest, or any part thereof, provided for by the issue of bonds, and if so, how much? Was the interest due in the year 1873 on the various classes of debt paid out of the sources from which such debts were payable? Was such interest or any part thereof provided for by the issue of bonds, and if so how much? Was the interest due from Dec. 31, 1873, to June 30, 1874, on the various classes of debt, paid out of the sources from which such debts were payable? Was such interest or any part thereof provided for by the issue of bonds, and if so how much? What is the total amount of interest, per annum, on the whole amount of debt outstanding June 30, 1874? Is there in the Department of Finance any estimate of the value of property owned by the City? When and by whom was such estimate made? What is the total amount of such valuation? On the basis of such valuation, what proportion of such property produces no income to the City? What proportion an income of three per cent. or under? What proportion an income of four per cent. or under? What proportion an income of five per cent. or under? What proportion an income exceeding five per cent?

Mr. Clancy thought that the Joint Committee on Accounts appointed by both boards should submit the questions to the Controller; that, in his opinion, would be the proper course.

Mr. Thornell replied that he believed the Controller would answer the questions if a copy of the resolution was submitted to him. The resolution was then adopted.

A petition, signed by 3,000 German saloon-keepers, praying for the repeal of the ordinance imposing a special tax of $10 for using Croton water at each bar, was referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

The board concurred with the Aldermen in granting permission to the officers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital to sublet their premises, corner of Fifty-first street and Lexington avenue.

Resolutions were adopted directing the Commissioner of Public Works to have Dey street, from Broadway to North River, repaved, and requesting him to state why Broadway, from Thirty-ninth to Fifty-ninth street, has not been repaved.

The new permit ordinance was then called up and adopted over the Mayor's veto. It reduces the fee for permits for signs, &c., from $10 to $1.

Mr. Clancy moved that the Chief of the Permit Bureau furnish a statement of the amounts he has received since the first of May, the date of the original passage of the ordinance before the Mayor vetoed it. He said it might be necessary to have some of the money refunded.

Mr. Thornell moved that the Mayor be requested to furnish the information, and the resolution was so amended and adopted.

Mr. Thornell also moved that in view of the Chicago fire, the Fire Commissioners be requested to furnish the board with information as to whether the Bureau of Combustibles has made inspections of saw mills, &c., and whether the law relative to the storage of explosive articles is enforced. The motion was adopted.

The board then adjourned until the first Monday in September.

THE SCULL BANKRUPTCY CASE.

INTERESTING DECISION BY JUDGE BLATCHFORD.

In the matter of Isaac Scull, an alleged bankrupt, Judge Blatchford filed an elaborate decision yesterday in the United States Bankruptcy Court. The petition was filed on the 4th of June, 1874. The order to show cause was returnable on the 13th of June, and was only personally served on the alleged bankrupt on the 5th of June. On the return day proof of service was filed, but the alleged bankrupt did not appear, and at the request of the petitioning creditors the matter was adjourned from time to time until after the approval of the amendatory act of June 22, 1874, no adjudication being directed to be entered, and, of course, no adjudication being entered. The petitioning creditors now asked for the entry of an order of adjudication as on default for want of appearance. The papers are in due form under the statute as it stood prior to its amendment by the act of 1874, and but for the provisions of the latter act the right to an adjudication would be clear. The twelfth section of the act of 1874 provided that the adjudication in involuntary bankruptcy could be made only on the petition of one or more creditors of a debtor "who shall constitute one-fourth at least in number, and the aggregate of whose debts, provable under this act, amounts to at least one-third of the debts so provable, the provisions of the act applying to all cases of compulsory or involuntary bankruptcy commenced since Dec. 1, 1873." The decision recites a variety of statutes bearing on the question at issue, and continuing, says that, as in the present case the petition does not state that the petitioners constitute the requisite number and amount of creditors, it must be held that it appears that the requisite number and amount of creditors have not petitioned. As the case was commenced before June 22, 1874, an order will be entered herein by the Clerk, if the petitioning creditors desire, granting twenty days upon the formal entry of such order as the time within which the petition may be amended, so as to show compliance with the requirements of the statutes to the number and amount of petitioning creditors, and providing that at the expiration of that time the Clerk shall present to the court all papers which shall have been filed, with a view to such amendment of the petition, to the end that the matter in bankruptcy may proceed or the proceedings may be dismissed, as the case may be. The only act of bankruptcy alleged in the petition is that the debtor, being insolvent, suffered his property to be taken on legal process, with the intent to give a preference to a creditor and to defeat the operation of the act. This was an act of bankruptcy when the petition was filed. By the act of 1874 it is no longer made an act of bankruptcy. The debtor being insolvent must procure his property to be taken in legal process with the intent to give a preference or to delay or defeat the operations of the act, and all the provisions of the section of the act of 1874 which specifies what are acts of bankruptcy on which a person can be adjudged a voluntary bankrupt are by it made applicable to the present case, commenced since Dec. 18, 1873. Therefore, if the present petition is to be proceeded with at all, it must, in respect to the matters alleged in it as constituting the act of bankruptcy set forth, be amended by averring that the debtor procured his property to be taken. An amendment to that effect will be allowed to be made within twenty days, before provided for. The provisions of the statute have been carefully considered in these observations, because the number of petitions in involuntary bankruptcy filed in this district between Dec. 1, 1873, and June 22, 1874, was 346. Of this number 98 were discontinued, and in 118 others adjudications have been entered. This leaves 130 in which no adjudication has been entered, and which came under the provisions of the act of 1874. In all these 130, which are in the same situation as the present case of Isaac Scull, and in all of them in which the petition was filed before June 22, 1874, and no order of adjudication was formally filed and entered before June 22, 1874, the clerk will enter a like order if either party desires it.

Meade & Rockwell for the petitioning creditors.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

AN OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION FROM COMMISSIONER VAN NORT—THE GERMAN SALOON-KEEPERS.

The members of the German Saloon-keepers' Association having petitioned the Board of Aldermen to repeal the ordinance requiring them to pay a special water tax for water consumed in their business, Commissioner Van Nort has written the following letter to the Board of Aldermen, giving information on the subject, and protesting against such repeal:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1874.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: Upon reference to the proceedings of your honorable board on the 21st instant, as published in the *City Record*, I find that a petition was presented from "the members of the German Saloon-keepers' Association, requesting the repeal of the ordinance imposing a special tax for Croton water used at the various business places of the same," and that the petition was referred to the Committee on Public Works. In consideration of the great importance of this subject, I have communicated with your Committee on Public Works, giving such information in relation to the same as might assist them to arrive at a proper decision in the matter; and as it will again come up in your honorable board for further or final disposition, I have the honor to submit herewith a statement of the facts communicated to your committee, and to ask your earnest consideration of the same.

Under the provisions of the law of April 11, 1849, the Revised Ordinances of the City provide as follows: "Porter-houses, taverns, and groceries shall be charged an extra rate of from $3 to $30," leaving it discretionary with the Croton Aqueduct Board, or with its successor, the Commissioner of Public Works, to charge any rate within those amounts. In order to avoid the constant importunities of saloon-keepers to reduce the rates charged to them to the lowest amount fixed by the ordinance, the Commissioner of Public Works, in 1870, definitely established the two rates of $10 and $15 for all saloons, according to the amount and nature of business transacted in them. It is needless for me to say that no discrimination is made for or against any "class" or "nationality" of saloon-keepers. The quantity of Croton water consumed by them is enormous, and if meters could be applied to them, and they were charged by the quantity at the rates established by ordinance, they would undoubtedly have to pay a larger tax than they now pay. The revenue from this source amounts to from $75,000 to $100,000 annually, lessening to that amount the tax on real and personal property. Other kinds of business, manufactories, stables, hotels, barber shops, &c., are charged extra water rent, amounting in the aggregate to over $600,000 annually. They could, with at least equal propriety, ask for a release from this tax, but the loss of it would have to be made up by direct taxation on real and personal property.

It remains for your honorable board to decide whether it would be prudent and proper to lessen the revenue from Croton water by releasing one class of consumers from a tax which is necessarily imposed upon others. In my opinion the establishment of such a precedent would involve the ultimate loss of the entire revenue from Croton water rents by the granting of similar exemptions. This revenue has nearly reached the amount of $1,500,000 annually, and is increasing; the rents have not hitherto been considered oppressive, and compare favorably with the rates charged in other large cities where pure water is furnished with equal convenience to consumers. Very respectfully,

GEO. M. VAN NORT,
Commissioner of Public Works.

NATIONAL PARK BANK AGAINST MARSHALL P. BLAKE.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday Judge Shipman filed a petition in the case of the National Park Bank of the City of New-York vs. Marshall B. Blake. For the purposes of the trial of the action the following facts were agreed upon: That the allegations of the declaration down to the words "and whereas on the 16th day of December, 1870, the said plaintiff declared a dividend" are true. That on the 16th of December, 1870, the plaintiff declared a dividend of $123,076 92 from their earnings, income, and gains, and that said dividend was by the terms of its declaration made payable to stockholders on the 27th of December, 1870, and was paid to the several shareholders entitled to receive the same, and that neither the tax of 2½ per cent. nor any other tax was deducted or withheld by said plaintiff from said dividend or the payment thereof to said stockholders; said earnings, income, and gains accrued during the period from July 1, 1870, to Dec. 31, 1870, inclusive. That on the 16th of December, 1870, plaintiff paid to the Receiver of Taxes of New-York, $26,720 40; that on the 30th of June the defendant, as Collector of the Thirty-second Collection District, New-York, demanded from the plaintiff the payment of taxes amounting to the sum of $3,591 09, and that on June 30, 1871, the plaintiff were compelled, and did under protest pay said sum to the defendant as such Collector, and defendant received the same. That on the 2d of October, 1871, the said Commissioner of Internal Revenue decided adversely the appeal made by the plaintiff demanding that the sum of $3,591 09 should be refunded to the plaintiff, and this action was brought by the plaintiff within six months from the date of said decision upon appeal.

The claim of the plaintiff is that, under the act passed July 14, 1870, earnings, or dividends of earnings, incomes, and gains, which were declared by banks during the last five months of 1870 are not taxable. In his decision in this case, given yesterday, Judge Shipman decided in favor of the plaintiff, and says: "Let judgment be entered for the plaintiff for the amount of taxes paid upon the dividends and surplus earnings, as specified in the statement of facts, with interest from the dates of payments."

GERMANY.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BERLIN, Wednesday, July 15, 1874.

Prince Bismarck is residing at Kissengen, in a villa opposite the Saale Bridge, the property of Dr. Diruff. There being hotels and restaurants close by, the street in front of the villa is always much frequented, especially about noon, when the Chancellor is in the habit of driving out preparatory to taking his bath. At 1:30 on the eventful 13th the Prince, as usual, emerged from the house, and saluting the crowd assembled to receive him took his seat in the carriage. He was accompanied by Dr. Diruff, his host and physician during the bathing season, the box being occupied by a valet at the Prince's disposal during his stay at Kissengen. The carriage left the garden surrounding the villa and entered the street. A short, thick-set man, in the garb of a Roman priest, stepped before the horses; the coachman, calling out to the intruder, desired him to stand aside; the priest at first did not seem to notice the warnings of the coachman, but eventually left the road, and moving rapidly along the footpath, kept up with the carriage. Fifty paces further on he again stepped into the road right before the carriage. There were but few persons in this part of the street; one of these detaching himself from the rest proceeded across the road to within a few paces in advance of the carriage. Taking off his hat to pay his respects to the Prince he caused the latter to give the military salute in return. At this moment the carriage in its onward course had so far proceeded as to bring Prince Bismarck almost parallel with the individual in the road. In another instant, and while the priest was still loitering about before the horses, the man drew a pistol from his pocket, and, deliberately taking aim, fired at the Prince at a few paces distance. The man being to the left of the carriage, the Prince having raised his right hand in saluting, the bullet grazed the palm just below the thumb. The shot had no sooner been fired than the coachman, fearing a second shot, struck the assassin right across the face with the lash of his whip. Upon this, flinging away the pistol, the man ran for his life. The priest decamped the moment the shot was fired, the few spectators on the spot hardly realizing what had happened. In suppressed excitement the Prince ordered the coachman to drive home. As the carriage turned he glanced hastily toward the villa inhabited by him, and seeing his daughter standing motionless on the balcony, beckoned to her to signify that all was well, but the Countess Marie was apparently too overcome by emotion to heed the sign he gave.

While the Prince was entering the villa and a gentleman assisted the Countess into the room, the news of the startling event spread among the people in the street. A cry of indignation arose, and several gentlemen ran in the direction in which the assassin had fled. They found him struggling in the grasp of a gentleman who, having witnessed the whole scene from a distance, intercepted the assassin as he was endeavoring to escape. Although the tussle had been but of a few seconds' duration, the assassin, setting on his adversary with the utmost fury, had bitten his thumb, torn his cravat, and attempted to throttle him. But the gentleman, Herr Lederer, an actor at the Grand Ducal Theatre at Darmstadt, had stood his ground until those in pursuit came up. By this time the street was crowded. The fashionable guests of the famous watering-place had collected, turned out in a body, and, mingling with all classes of the inhabitants, hastened forward in terrible excitement. One-half, in which the ladies were numerously represented, made for the Prince's villa; the gentlemen mostly hurrying on to join those who were conducting the prisoner to jail. There seems to be no doubt that but for the many fashionable elements contained in a Kissengen crowd in Midsummer the criminal would have been lynched on the spot. The street in front of the Prince's villa meanwhile resounded with hurrahs. Everybody wanted to see and congratulate the illustrious statesman who had just had such a narrow escape. The Prince appeared a moment on the balcony, and then, descending the stairs, joined the crowd outside. The hurrahs redoubled as the public convinced themselves that the object of their solicitude was safe. Having spent a short time in the doorway, the Prince withdrew. He, however, appeared again half an hour later, when he drove to the prison to have a private interview with his intended murderer. On this occasion his arm was in a sling. Coming home he received Herr Lederer, and thanked him heartily for his timely aid in stopping the assassin. Later an especial thanksgiving service was performed by the Protestant clergy of the place. A torchlight procession in the true German style closed the day.

Edward Kullman is a journeyman cooper, twenty years old, a Roman Catholic, and member of several religious societies. He is a native of Magdeburg, whither his parents removed from the Eichsfeld, a peculiarly barren and impoverished county in the Prussian province of Saxony, and the only Romanist district far and wide. His father is a huckster, selling dried fish in the lower neighborhood of Magdeburg. His mother has been in a lunatic asylum at Halle for the last year. Edward, the would-be assassin, at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to a master cooper in his native city. Upon the expiration of his term of four years, he traveled for a year or so, working in different cities at his trade, as is the custom of the German workmen. He then returned to Magdeburg, and soon after, in company with some dissolute comrades, attacked his late master in the street, stabbing and wounding him, though not dangerously, for which he was sent to prison for three months. After this he went to Salzwedel, where he joined the Catholic Journeymen's Society, and three months ago he disappeared without leaving any clue behind him. He is described as a remarkably stolid fellow, coarse, cool, and determined. At the interview with Prince Bismarck, after the deed, he is stated to have openly avowed his intention to kill the man who, in his opinion, is injuring the Pope and oppressing the Church. He is also reported to have said in prison that he had accomplices who knew what he was about to do, a statement apparently borne out by a slip of paper found on his person, containing Bismarck's address at Kissengen, in elegant writing. The priest who stepped before the horses at the critical moment, and was also arrested a few hours later, had been seen promenading up and down in front of Bismarck's villa, in Kullman's company, for an hour and a half before the attempt. These and other symptoms indicating the existence of a conspiracy have caused a number of the Police to be sent to Kissengen, to protect the Chancellor from a repetition of the murderous attack. The event has had an undesirable influence upon the season at Kissengen. While the patients taking the mineral waters of the famous Spa are frightened by the possibility of a recurrence of such acts of violence, the curious are thronging in from all sides to inspect the locality and watch the course of events. The Prince's written evidence is already in the hands of the Judge of Inquiry.

To-day's *Germania*, the Ultramontane organ of Berlin, has an article upon the event, the drift of which may be gathered from the following extract:

"The event of the day is the disgraceful but happily ineffectual attempt on Prince Bismarck's life. Without distinction of party, all Germany is united in the highest indignation against the dastardly criminal who dared to raise his guilty hand to commit so nefarious a deed. History, indeed, enumerates but too many murders instigated by political hatred, but the frequency of the crime does not diminish its heinousness. Murder can never appear more heinous than when committed by a man recognizing Christian truths, and, perhaps, flattering himself that he is serving the interests of religion and the Church, when, in reality, he is prompted by passion, not faith, and guilty of interfering with the divinely ordained course of events. It would not be altogether unintelligible if the terrible persecution of our party and Church had so highly incensed some individuals that the rage and hatred fostered in their hearts should have ultimately broken out in direct rebellion against divine and human law. Nevertheless, we cannot bring ourselves to believe that any judicious man will charge upon a whole party a crime committed by one or a few individuals. After all, it is not astonishing that one madman or one fool, cherishing the atrocious ambition of Herostratus, should be found among 14,000,000 of Catholics. Prince Bismarck himself will not find this so very surprising. If, however, there should be any among our adversaries inclined to hold us responsible for Kullman's deed, they had better remember that of late years assassins have been mostly Liberals, not Ultramontanes."

The Cologne *Gazette* says:

"The first impression throughout Germany was a mixed one, alarm at the sudden menace of so serious a loss, sorrow that a German should again have been led into so un-German a crime as political assassination, and grateful joy at the merciful warding off of the blow. Whatever may come to light as to the motives of the assassin, we will not indulge in detestable party accusations or attribute approval of the crime to those who openly avow that they regard Prince Bismarck not as the builder up, but as the destroyer of the country. We ought, with manly circumspection, to refrain from such outbreaks of party passion. Fanaticism amounting to assassination affects in Germany only isolated and perverse persons. Assassination with us has never taken the position of a party dogma. But while bound thus far to defend the honor of our people, of our entire people, of all parties, not merely against wanton speeches, but wanton thoughts, we must remind those passionate opponents of the Prince's policy, whose opinions may have influenced the criminal, how easily on certain subjects the passions of excitable spirits, with weak mental powers, may break out into ungovernable crimes; and that they ought, consequently, to impose on themselves special caution and moderation. Our thankfulness and joy at the failure of the attempt will be shared not only by all admirers of the Prince, but by not a few of his and our honorable opponents. Remembering this, we would deprecate the bitterness and regret which the hatefulness of the crime still makes mingle with the joy at its miscarriage. May the crime be the last of its kind committed on German soil!"

A MYSTERY.

DEATH OF AN ENGLISH ADMIRAL IN MISSOURI.

The St. Joseph *Herald*, of July 19, says: The readers of the *Herald* will remember that on Wednesday morning last we published an account of the sudden death, at the Saunders House, of an elderly gentleman who had registered his name as "Wm. Chambers, Lincoln, Neb." The gentleman was a large, portly man, about sixty-four years of age, and, although plainly dressed, gave evidence that he had occupied no ordinary situation in life. The body was taken charge of by Dr. Hugh Trevor, the Coroner, and an inquest held, the particulars of which have already been given. On Thursday the man's trunk arrived, and was taken charge of by the Coroner. In it was found a lot of ordinary clothing, a number of letters and papers, and some photographs of a man dressed in the uniform of the British Navy; also some visiting cards bearing the name of "Sir William Wiseman, 58 Belgrave Road." The letters and papers were, of course, examined by Dr. Trevor, but no further than was absolutely necessary to ascertain the facts connected with the man's life and determine his own duty in the premises. One letter was from a son of the deceased, residing in London, and was dated some time back. It advised his father to under no circumstances permit his whereabouts to be known, as "tradespeople were clamorous." This was all of the letter that was read, as Dr. Trevor, finding it related to private matters, at once returned it to the envelope. Other letters and papers established clearly that the man was none other than Admiral Sir William Wiseman, a man who once occupied one of the highest positions in the English Navy. Yesterday Mr. Richard Saunders received the following letter:

FAIRFIELD, Clay County, Neb., July 17, 1874.

To Mr. Saunders:

DEAR SIR: I am sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Chambers, otherwise Sir William Wiseman, of the English Navy. I am his agent, who came out from England near two years ago, and have remained in his service since that time. In March last he was called to England on business, and was now on his return journey. I received a letter from him on Sunday last, requesting me to meet him in Lincoln on Monday. I waited until yesterday, (Thursday,) and finding he did not come I became uneasy, and returned home to find your dispatch. I have communicated with his family in England to know how I am to proceed in this unfortunate affair. It will take at least twenty-eight or thirty days for me to get an answer. I would, therefore, request that his remains be not removed from the vault until I receive instructions. Please to forward all his personal effects that he had with him, and all papers, deducting from the amount of cash he had with him all expenses that have been incurred. Thanking you for the kind attention you showed to my friend, I am yours, most respectfully,

WILLIAM EDMUND DOWNING.

The above gentleman, W. E. Downing, is personally known to me, and I certify the above is a correct statement.

V. L. PEYTON,
Agent St. Joseph and Denver City Road.

The remains of Sir William Wiseman repose in Mount Mora Cemetery. They received at the hands of Dr. Trevor every attention and respect that could be shown, and the most scrupulous delicacy has been shown in not permitting the mere private affairs of the deceased to be made public. Nothing further will be done with the body until the relatives in England are heard from.

HUNTING STOLEN HORSES.

AN ILLINOIS SHERIFF IN THE ROLE OF A DETECTIVE.

The Quincy *Whig and Republican* of the 24th inst. has the following:

"Ed. Gordley, Sheriff of Brown County, returned this morning from Louisiana, Mo., which place he visited on the hunt of stolen horses. The horses were four in number, and were stolen from A. Meyers, of Marengo, Iowa, on the 25th of June, by the James K. Smith who was arrested recently by Sheriff Gordley at Mount Sterling. After securing the six head of horses at Dubuque stolen from William McHatton, of Brown County, an account of which was published in Wednesday's *Whig*, the Sheriff, in company with Mr. Meyers and the boy who claims to be Smith's adopted son, started on the search for Meyers' stolen horses. It was ascertained that Smith, after stealing them, took them down to Louisiana and sold them. Sheriff Gordley, by pretending to be a horse buyer, got on track of three horses soon after arriving at Louisiana, but had to proceed cautiously to prevent the parties who had purchased them from running them away. He finally got his hands on the horses, and made an agreement with the parties who claimed them to place them in a livery-stable to remain there until Meyers satisfied them by proof of his right to the property. From Louisiana Gordley crossed over to Rockport, on this side of the river, and found the fourth horse, where it had been left by Smith, who, it seems, had been unable to sell it for the price he asked. The horse was taken to Louisiana and placed with the other three. Mr. Meyers will have no trouble in proving his property and obtaining possession.

The men who had purchased the horses were very indignant when they found that they were to lose them, and laid a great deal of blame on the boy Smith, who had given the information that led to their discovery. They demanded that the boy be turned over to them, which Gordley refused. They were determined to have the boy anyhow, and procuring a warrant, an officer with a crowd of several excited individuals started out to hunt him up. Gordley states that he had turned the boy loose and told him to enjoy himself for awhile. As the crowded did not know him, the boy was perfectly safe. Gordley told them they could not have the boy, as he had further use for him. They then threatened to take Gordley if they couldn't get the boy. Gordley never scares, and the threat to take him did not worry him to any extent. Finally the crowd learned that the boy was in the hotel, and made a rush after him, but Gordley was there and told them to stop or he would do a little shooting. He then informed them how they could get the boy, and stated that if the crowd would go away and stay away, and the officer come alone with the warrant, the boy would be delivered to him, provided the officer would lock the boy up. The terms were agreed to and the boy was turned over to the official and confined in the calaboose. The Sheriff thinks that the crowd did not intend to do violence to the boy, but being mad at having no one else to arrest, wanted to arrest him. Gordley intends to have the boy again, and will apply for a requisition at once.

In this city Gordley met Mr. Nowland, of Stark County, in this State, from whom Smith stole five head of horses last September. Gordley knows about where the horses are, and his next expedition will be to hunt them up, in which, no doubt, he will be successful.

THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRIDGE.

Speaking of the proposed erection of a bridge over the Ohio, at Cincinnati, by the Southern Railway Company, the Cincinnati *Daily Gazette* says: "The Southern Railway is a certainty, as surely as anything in the future, depending upon well organized capital for its being, can be a certainty. A few days since the Trustees of the road announced the location of a bridge over the river at the foot of Horne street, and called upon all interested in the navigation of the river to examine the proposed location, together with the plans of the bridge, and to show wherein their interests will be interfered with. This the Cincinnati boatmen are about to do, and they have taken the necessary steps for a thorough examination of the location of the bridge proposed, and an estimation of the probable damage to the navigation of the river. The Pittsburg men, with no knowledge of the location, have already rendered their decision against the bridge, as will be seen by a reference to our river columns.

This action had for its basis the full and accurate description of the main features of the proposed bridge, so far as it affects navigation, published a few days ago in the *Gazette*.

The plan adopted by the Trustees has been pronounced the best that has ever been made for a bridge over the Ohio. In every point it comes up to the requirements of the Congressional statute regulating such matters, and, for the further accommodation of navigation, it goes beyond even the spirit of the law. It is required that each bridge over the Ohio shall have one span 400 feet in the clear and a draw. The place proposed gives two spans 400 feet each. The northern pier of the northern span stands, not in the water, but so high on the bank that there is ample wharfage room at its foot. And at this point the bridge proper begins. Of the approaches to this span we will not speak now, for they have not been decided upon. From centre to centre of the piers supporting the long spans is 420 feet, which is the length of the truss. No truss bridge has been built with spans of such great length. The St. Louis bridge gives one passage-way of 550 feet, but it is built of arches, not of trusses.

Starting then from the Ohio side, there are two trusses of 420 feet each, and then the draw, which is 185 feet from centre to centre, and gives two open passage-ways of 160 feet each. The draw is placed so near the Kentucky side for a reason. Not very far below Horne street the river bends to the south, and if a boat, in approaching the bend from above during high water, when the current is strong, were compelled to hug the Ohio shore, the chances are that it would land on the Ohio shore, not having room to make the turn. The draw is intended for use in time of high water, when it will be impossible to pass under the bridge, and after passing through the draw on the Kentucky side boats will have the middle of the river before them in which to turn. The same rule applies to an approach from below. After the draw comes a span of 200 feet, and then another span, which constitutes the only approach to the bridge necessary on the southern shore, the earthwork beginning at once. This last span is but eighty-eight feet long.

Three only of the piers on which the bridge rests are in the river. The Newport bridge has five. There are sixteen feet of water in the channel, in extreme low water, at the point where the bridge is located. The bridge will be 102½ feet above low water mark, and forty feet clear above the high water of 1832.

The opposition to the building of this bridge, if any is made, will be because of its location. The question of location is now open for discussion before the Secretary of War, as is also, in a measure, the plan of the bridge, though the latter is provided for by statute, and the plan proposed comes fully up to the statutory provisions. We hope that all objectors will have a hearing during the time allowed them for the presentation of their objections, and that all things will be so arranged that a vigorous prosecution of the work of building may then be begun at once."

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

At the recent annual general meeting of the British National Society for Women's Suffrage, which was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, London, Mr. Forsyth, M. P., presided. About 400 persons were present, the greater number of whom were ladies. Miss Blackburn, the Secretary, read the report of the Central Committee. It appears that 161 members of Parliament who have previously voted for a bill to remove the electoral disabilities of women have been returned, as well as seventy-two members who have newly declared in its favor. Among those who have supported such a measure are fifteen members of the present Government. Former opponents of Mr. Jacob Bright's bill to the number of 117 have lost their seats. On the other hand, seventy-seven supporters are no longer in Parliament. The expenditure of the Central Committee during the year was £1,379 7s. 5d., of which the greater portion was consumed in election expenses and meetings in the provinces. Mr. Forsyth said his bill originally provided that "no married woman shall be entitled to vote." Afterward, as they all knew, it was altered by the desire of their committee into "nothing contained in this act shall entitle any woman under coverture to be registered to vote." They all knew that proviso has caused some dissatisfaction; but in considering this question he had found that three-fourths of the arguments brought forward in the House of Commons were based on a vague and indefinite idea that, if the bill passed, married women would be able to vote. Now, he was not of opinion that married women ought to be as such prevented from voting, but he found that if the idea that the bill would give married women votes prevailed, he would not have a chance of carrying it. He was not going to be obstinate in retaining the proviso, but if the bill did not pass he would withdraw the clause. There was great difficulty in obtaining a night for the discussion of the measure, but they had done their best to secure one, and if they were not successful it would not be his fault. The prospects of the movement were never brighter and more encouraging than now. The argument from intellectual inferiority was practically given up now, and they rested upon an argument which was more difficult to meet, and that was that it is unfeminine to take part in political life. But if it was unfeminine to vote for a member of Parliament, then it was unfeminine to vote for a town Councilor. But we had gone further, and had put women in a position to be members of School Boards, (though he never wanted to see them in Parliament,) and saw them discharge their duties with the greatest discretion and ability. He was sure that if they were defeated this session it would be by a smaller majority than they yet had been, and if defeated now they would not be unsuccessful next session; or even if they did fail both now and next session, their cause would assuredly triumph in the end. Mr. Stansfeld, M. P., moved the first resolution—"That this meeting adopts the report and financial statement, and directs them to be circulated." He had heard from Liberal members the remark that the Conservative reaction might be found to have done one good thing if it had extinguished crotchets. He did not think it had extinguished this woman question. He thought the movement would be accomplished, and that soon. He believed that women would be able to turn the possession of the franchise to practical use. We had embarked in an excessive course of legislative interference with common life. We had passed a bill preventing women from dealing with their own labor as freely as men in the markets of their own country. Whatever the worth of this legislation, wise or not wise, it was time that women should have something to say to those measures controlling their active and their domestic life. He thought undue importance had been attached to the proviso about married women, but that it should be omitted if the bill did not pass. Miss Cobbe seconded the resolution. Lord Talbot de Malahide supported the resolution. He had never been able to understand why we should exclude from the elective franchise the most intelligent portion of the community. Mr. Arthur Arnold applauded Mr. Forsyth for his frank and generous offer to remove the proviso as to married women. Mr. Jacob Bright said he was there to support Mr. Forsyth's bill, but he entirely agreed with what had been said by Mr. Stansfeld and by Mr. Arnold as to the proviso. Mrs. McLaren read a speech of some length in support of the resolution, in accordance with which an executive committee of thirty-two members was appointed. The resolution was seconded by Miss Tod. Miss Caroline Biggs proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Forsyth, Sir R. Anstruther, Mr. Stansfeld, and Mr. Russell Gurney. The vote was seconded by Miss Sturge, and supported by Miss Becker. Miss Reeves proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman. Miss Ashworth seconded it. Mr. Forsyth, in briefly acknowledging the vote, said he had hesitated when he was asked to take up the bill. He was pressed to do so, had never regretted having taken it up, and now he placed all his powers at their disposal.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, yesterday, the advisability of establishing a reception hospital within the annexed wards, in accordance with a request from the residents, was discussed. President Laimbeer offered the following preamble and resolutions, but they were laid over for future consideration:

Whereas, The residents of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards have asked for a reception hospital by petition, which is hereto annexed; and,

Whereas, The population of the said wards now number from 30,000 to 40,000, and very many of them of the working class: and,

Whereas, On the 20th of March last the board adopted a resolution in favor of said hospital, since which time no testimony has come to the board adverse to it, and much has been presented in its favor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the house and grounds on the corner of Third and Locust avenues be rented at the rate of $700 per annum, for five years, the rent to be paid quarterly from the 1st day of August, 1874.

Resolved, That the Warden of Bellevue Hospital be, and is hereby, directed to at once remove to the building on the corner of Third and Locust avenues, in the village of Tremont, the proper bedding and furniture, and also clear up and repair said building, and be prepared to receive patients as soon as possible.

Resolved, That Mr. Marshall be instructed to put the stable in order, and give up the stable now rented by the department at Morrisania on Aug. 1, 1874.

The investigation by the Commissioners into the case of J. W. Atwood, charged with delivering coal to the poor short weight, which was begun last Friday, has not yet been concluded by the board.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL TRADE.

Speaking of the Cumberland coal trade, the Washington *Chronicle* says: "The coal trade for the week ending Saturday last was limited by interruption to canal navigation, but, notwithstanding, was about an average week's work. The receipts of Cumberland coal were 18,074 tons, and the shipments of the same 17,176 tons. The strike at the mines of the Youghiogheny Gas Coal Company has limited the supply of that coal, and there were only 1,690 tons of the same shipped, making the total receipts of coal for the week 19,764 tons, and the shipments 18,851 tons."

RAILROAD EMPLOYES' PICNIC.

The fourth annual picnic of the employes of the New-York and Shore Line division of the consolidated roads will take place on the 13th of August, at Fenwick Grove, Saybrook. The excursion train will probably consist of ten cars, and the party will be accompanied by a full brass band. The start from the New-Haven Depot will be made about 8 o'clock. There will be games at the grove, for which a number of the employes are now training. The presence of a number of the road officials is expected.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 27—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅜@92½; for the account, 92½. United States 10-40 Bonds, 105½; new 5s, 104½. Erie Railway Shares, 30¼.

3:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 30c.@30¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 52½c.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £203,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 37½c.

6 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 30.

LIVERPOOL, July 27—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 8⅛d.@8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July, at 8⅛d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,900 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July, at 8¼d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Cheese, 62s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Produce—Tallow, 38s. ₱ cwt.

4 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Corn, 34s. 9d. ₱ quarter. Provisions—Lard, 53s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, July 27.—Tallow, 41s. ₱ cwt.

6 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 9d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed-oil opened at £27 9s., and closed at £27 6s.@£27 9s. ₱ ton.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 27.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 16⅞c.; net receipts, 295 bales; gross, 372 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,181 bales; sales, 200 bales; last evening, 100 bales; stock, 23,160 bales.

GALVESTON, July 27.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 14 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 771 bales; coastwise, 256 bales, sales, 60 bales; stock, 4,021 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 27.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 98 bales; exports, coastwise, 716 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 6,410 bales.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; gross receipts, 9 bales; exports, coastwise, 115 bales; sales, 20 bales; stock, 4,170 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 27.—Cotton firm; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 7 bales; gross, 7 bales; exports, coastwise, 353 bales; sales, 5 bales; stock, 9,494 bales.

MOBILE, July 27.—Cotton steady; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 77 bales; exports, coastwise, 77 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 5,937 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 27.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 West. Union..s3.	72⅛	500 Lake Shore........	71⅞
20 N. Y. C. & Hud...	99⅞	500 do.......b3.	71⅞
500 Pacific Mail...b3.	44	100 do.......c.	71¾
100 do.........	44	500 do.......	71¾
500 Erie Railway......	32¼	100 do.......b3.	71¾
100 do......b3.	32¼	200 Union Pac......s3.	26½
300 North-west...b3.	37¾	500 do.......	26½
100 Toledo & Wab....	35¼		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s,'81..R.117	$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 1867.........117⅞
50,000 do.......12.117	1,000 do.........117¾
7,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.......12.118¾	15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.........12.117
50,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N....b. c.115⅝	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Mo. 6s L. bds.	93	300 Pac. Mail.b.c.s3.	43⅞
2,000 do......b. c.	92⅞	100 do.......b3.	43⅞
10,000 N. Y. S. B. L., Reg..........	106¾	100 do.......c.	43⅞
		100 Erie.........b.c.	32⅛
1,000 Tenn. 6s N. S.	54¼	600 C. & N. W....b.c.	37⅝
6,000 do......b. c.	54	200 L. Sh. & M. So., b. c.......s3.	71¾
10,000 Tenn. 6s New, x coup....b. c.	54¼	600 do.......	71¾
3,000 Tenn. 6s Old, x coup....b. c.	55	26 do.......	71⅞
		10 do.......	71¾
1,000 C.,C.,C.&I.1st.	100⅞	10 do.......	71⅞
2,000 M.& Es. 7s,'71.	96⅞	500 B., H. & E....b.c.	1⅝
10,100 Mar.& Cin.1st.	103	100 Tol. & W..b.c.s3.	35⅛
2,000 O. & Miss.Con.	89	300 do.......	35⅛
3,000 Union Pac. 1st.	82⅞	100 do.......s15.	35
7,000 St.L.&I.M.1st.	93½	100 do.......c.	35⅛
8 Hanover Bank...	100	50 do.......	34⅞
350 Am. Coal.b. c.b3.	62	40 D., L. & W..b. c..	107½
100 U. S. Ex......b. c.	67		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100 Pacific Mail......	43¾	400 Erie.........s3.	32
100 do......b3.	43⅞	200 Lake Shore.......	71¾
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...	99⅝	100 St. Paul......b3.	35
60 do.......	99⅞	100 do.......c.	35
100 do.......	99⅝	100 do.......	35

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$4,000 U.S.5-20C.'62.113¼	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......b. c.117⅞
11,000 U.S.5-20C.'64.115¾	12,000 U.S.5-20C.'68.118¼
256,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, New.b. c.115⅝	2,000 U.S.5-20C.'81.113½
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, New......116⅜	20,000 U. S. Cur. 6s..117½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,500 Del., Lack. & W. 2d....b. c.	104	200 Erie........b. c.b3.	32
		100 Ch. & R. I.....b. c.	98
1,000 C. Pac. Gold bds..........c.	87½	200 L. Sh. & M.So b.c.	71¾
		100 do.......s3.	71¾
1,000 L.& N.Con.'98.	88	400 do.......b3.	71⅞
60 D. & H.Canal.b.c.	114¼	100 do.......	71⅞
600 West. Un.....b. c.	72¼	100 Un. Pac..b. c.b3.	26½
500 do.......	72⅜	700 do.......	26⅜
100 do.......b3.	72⅜	100 do.....b60.	26½
100 Adams Ex.b.c.s3.	108	100 T.,W. & W.b.c.s3.	35
10 Am. Express..b.c.	61	6 D., L. & W..b. c..	108
10 U. S. Ex......b. c.	67½	200 Bos., H. & E..b. c.	1½
70 N. Y. C. & H. R.b.c	99¾		

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$12,000 Tenn. 6s N. S.	54¼	100 Lake Shore...b3.	71⅞
2,000 Brook. 6s W.L.	95¼	22 do.......	71¾
100 Erie.............	32	500 do.......b3.	72
500 do......s3.	31⅞	1400 do.......	72
100 do......b3.	32	300 do.......b3.	72⅛
1100 West. Un....b3.	72½	400 do.......	72⅛
200 do.......	72½	1000 do.......	72¼
400 do......b3.	72⅝	800 Union Pac....b3.	26½
400 do.......	72⅝	100 do.......s3.	26½
100 do......s5.	72⅝	200 do.......b3.	26⅝
200 do......s3.	72⅝	200 North-western.......	38
200 do......b3.	72¾	100 Rock Island..b3.	98¼
500 Pacific Mail...b3.	44	300 do.......	98⅛
200 do.......	44	1500 do.......	98⅝
700 do.......	44⅛	100 Tol. & Wab...s3.	35⅛
100 do.....s3.	44⅛	100 St. Paul.......	35⅛
100 do.....b3.	44⅛	100 do......b3.	35¼
100 Ohio & Miss.......	25¼	200 do.......	35¼
100 do.......	25½	100 do......b3.	35⅝
400 do.......	25⅜	200 do.......	35⅜
200 do.......	25½	100 Bos., H. & E.......	1½

MONDAY, July 27—P. M.

The Wall street markets have rarely opened with a duller prospect than on this morning. There were few bankers on the "street," and everybody seemed inclined to leave business alone. On the Stock Exchange there was not the faintest indication of activity, and up to midday the sales aggregated but 12,000 shares, and the extreme fluctuation was but ¼ ₱ cent. Even this ripple in prices was confined to but five stocks; and everything else was stationary. Just before the call at the Second Board, when the gong was beaten to announce the opening of the Board, almost the entire body of members formed in line and marched from the Exchange Room. The call of the general list proceeded in their absence, the spectators being a few lazy operators who would not incur the fatigue of walking out, the telegraph employes, and some messengers. When the call was concluded the brokers returned to the Exchange and celebrated the occasion with three cheers. The sales at the Second Board were only 2,500 shares. The remainder of the afternoon was stupidly quiet until the last half hour of business, when quite a brisk movement set in, on a widely-circulated and generally believed report that the Syndicate would be successful in securing the Funded Loan. The sales in this brief interval amounted to about 10,000 shares, and prices advanced ⅛ to ½ ₱ cent., closing strong. Erie and Wabash were the only exceptions to this improvement, and showed a decline of ¼ and ⅛ ₱ cent. respectively, from the opening price. Gold opened at 109¾ shortly afterward advanced to 109⅞, and then dropped to the former rate, which was maintained until noon. When the Syndicate rumors began to drift about, the Gold market sagged slowly off and closed at 109½. Carrying rates were ½@1 ₱ cent. and "flat" for borrowing. Considerable free sales were made on the belief that the Loan negotiations will prove successful, and should the result prove as anticipated a heavy decline in Gold will follow. The business at the Sub-Treasury included the payment of $196,000 for interest, $11,000 in redemption of called bonds, and the receipt of $525,000 for Customs. The transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank covered gross clearings to the amount of $16,882,000; gold balances, $1,134,150; currency balances, $1,247,845. The Clearing-house statement is as follows: Currency exchanges, $60,185,025; currency balances, $2,506,357; gold exchanges, $11,386,289; gold balances, $1,134,862. The money market was abundantly supplied at the prevailing rate, 2@3 ₱ cent. for call loans, but the transactions were small. Foreign Exchange was quiet and steady at $4 87@$4 87½ for good to prime bankers' long bills, and $4 89½@$4 90 for demand. Government Bonds were strong throughout the day, with active inquiry and some considerable dealings. In several issues a notable advance was apparent, coupon 5-20s of 1867 selling up to 117⅞, and of 1868s, to 118¼. Railway mortgages were dull and steady. In State Securities there was a show of comparative activity. New-York Bounty Loan Bonds, registered, sold at 106¾; Tennessee Sixes, new series, at 54@54¼, and old series, ex-coupon, at 55. Missouri Long Sixes realized 92⅞@93. Bank Shares were firm, but inactive. A few shares of Hanover changed hands at 100. Among the Miscellaneous Shares Adams Express sold at 108; United States Express at 67½; American Express at 61; Delaware and Hudson Canal at 114½, and American Coal at 62.

In regard to the negotiation of the New Loan there was no real information to-day, and the announcement of the final action on the Syndicate proposal has been further postponed until to-morrow. There were two parties on the street late in the day, one of whom asserted that the negotiation would terminate successfully, and the other professed to know that there was a "hitch," which bore an ominous portent of failure. Meantime the safe way is to await the developments of to-day.

The closing price of leading active bonds and stocks compares as follows with those of Saturday:

Closing Quotations—JULY 27.

	Saturday.	Monday.
U. S. New 5s, Coup., '81	113¼	113½
U. S. 5-20s, Coup., '62	113¼	113¼
U. S. 5-20s, Coup., '67	117⅝	117⅞
American Gold	109¾	109½
Bills on London, 60 days,	$4 86¾@$4 87½	$4 87@$4 87½
N. Y. C. & Hudson	99⅝	99¾
Chicago and Rock Island	98	98⅝
Pacific Mail	43⅞	44⅛
St. Paul Common	35⅛	35⅜
St. Paul Preferred	54	54
Western Union	72⅛	72¾
Union Pacific	26⅜	26⅝
Lake Shore	71⅞	72¼
Toledo & Wabash	35¼	35⅛
North-western Common	37⅞	38
North-western Preferred	54¾	54¾
Delaware & Lackawanna	107¼	108
New-Jersey Central	105⅝	[illegible]

Panama	110	110
Erie	32⅛	32
Ohio & Mississippi	25¼	25½
C., C. & Indiana Central	17⅝	17⅝
Harlem	125	125

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the total sales during the day were as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Sales.
N. Y. Central & Hudson	99⅞	99⅝	200
Erie	32½	31⅞	2,000
Lake Shore	72½	71¾	5,800
North-western	38	37⅝	1,100
Rock Island	98⅝	98	2,000
Pacific Mail	44⅛	43¾	2,500
St. Paul	35¼	35	900
Ohios	25½	25¼	800
Western Union	72⅝	72⅛	4,500
Wabash	35¼	35	700
Union Pacific	26⅝	26⅜	2,300
Boston, Hartford & Erie	1⅝	1½	800
American Coal	62	62	350
Adams Express	108	108	100
United States Express	67	67	100
Total			24,150

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	117½	118
6s, 1881, Registered	117	117¼
6s, 1881, Coupons	118⅝	118⅞
5-20s, 1862, Registered	113¼	113½
5-20s, 1862, Coupons	113¼	113½
5-20s, 1864, Registered	114½	115
5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115¾	115⅞
5-20s, 1865, Registered	115½	115¾
5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116⅞	117¼
5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115½	115¾
5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	116⅜	116½
5-20s, 1867, Registered	115¾	116
5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117¾	117⅞
5-20s, 1868, Registered	116¼	116½
5-20s, 1868, Coupons	118	118¼
10-40s, Registered	112¾	113
10-40s, Coupons	113½	113¾
5s, 1881, Registered	111¾	112¼
5s, 1881, Coupons	113½	114
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	87½	88½
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	80	81

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

Alabama 8s, '86	45	N. Y. coup. B'y L'n	107
California 7s	112	N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '74	110
Connecticut 7s	102½	N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '75	108
Georgia 6s	73	N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '77	108
Georgia 7s, new bds	89	N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '78	108
Georgia 7s, ind	80	N. Y. 6s, G., reg.,'87	108
Georgia 7s, G'd bds	80	N. Y. 6s, G., cp.,'87	108
Indiana 5s	101	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n, '83	108
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n, '91	108
Illinois War Loan	100	N. C. 6s, o., J. & J.	18
Kentucky 6s	97½	N. C. Ap. & Oct	18
Louisiana 6s	20	N. C., N. C. R., J. & J.	38
La. 6s, new bds	20	N. C., N.C.R., A. & O.	38¼
La. 8s, Levee bds	22	N. C., N. C. R., coup. off, J. & J.	25
Mich. 6s, '78-79	101		
Mich. 6s, '83	101	N. C., N. C. R., coup. off, A. & O.	25
Mich. 7s, '90	100		
Mo. 6s, due in '74	99½	Ohio 6s, '75	98
Mo. 6s, due in '75	97⅝	Ohio 6s, '81	102
Mo. 6s, due in '76	97½	Ohio 6s, '86	104
Mo. 6s, due in '77	95⅝	Rhode Island 6s	101
Mo. 6s, due in '78	94	S. Car. 6s	25
Mo. 6s, due in '80	92½	S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July	17
Mo. Long bs. due '81 to '91 inclusive	92¾	S. Car. 6s, Ap. & Oct	17
		S. Car. Non-F. bds	5
Mo. Asyl. or Univ., due '92	90	Tenn. 6s, old	72
		Tenn. 6s, o, ex coup	55
Mo., H. & St. J., due '76	96	Tenn. 6s, n., ex coup	53½
Mo., H. & St. J., due '86	92¾	Tenn. 6s, n., new s	54
Mo., H. & St. J., due '87	92	Virginia 6s, old	28
N. Y. reg. B'y Loan	106½	Va. 6s, consol. bds	51

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st Bds	102	Lake Shore C. C. 2d	90
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds	100	Mich. Cen. C. 7s, 1902	97⅛
B., C. R. & M. 1st, 7s, g.	55½	Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82	110
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st	45	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100¾
Chicago & Alton 1st	103½	N. Y. C. 6s, '87	92½
Joliet & Chi. 1st	105	N. Y. C. 6s, R. E.	89
St. L., J. & C. 1st	96	N. Y. C. 7s, '76	102¼
Chi., R. I. & P.	103	Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	101½
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st n	106⅝	North Mo. 1st	84
Cen. of N. J. C. Conv	102	Ohio & M. 2d Con	73
M. & S. P. 1st, 8s, P. D.	107	Cen. Pac. S. A. Bds	98½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	104	West. Pac. Bds	75
Chi. & N. W. 1st	99	Union Pac. 1st Bds	82¾
Chi. & N. W. C. G. B.	77½	Union Pac. L. G. 7s	80½
Galena & Chi. Ex	103½	Union Pac. Inc. 10s	77¼
Winona & St. P. 2d	65	Union Pac. S. F.	64¼
C., C., C. & I. 1st, 7s, S. F.	100½	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	81
D., L. & W. 2d	101½	P., F. W. & C. 1st	103
D., L. & W. 7s, Conv	104	P., F. W. & C. 3d	96
Morris & Essex 2d	104	Cleve. & P. 3d	101
Mor. & Es. 7s, of '71	96⅞	Cleve. & P. 4th	83
Erie 1st, Extended	102	C., C. & Ind. C. 1st	81½
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	96	St. L. & I. M. 1st	92
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	96	Alton & T. H. 1st	102
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	92½	Alton & T. H. 2d, Pf	88
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	86	Bel. & S. I. 1st, 8s	95
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d	99	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	79½
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	102	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	70
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	100	Tol. & W. 1st, Ext	96
Cleve. & Tol. New B.	97	Tol. & W. 1st, S. L. D.	78
Cl., P. & A. Old Bd	98½	Tol. & W. 2d	78
Buff. & Erie New B.	97	Gt. West. 1st, '88	91
Buff. & State Line 7s	95	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	80
Lake Shore Div. Bds	96	Pekin, Lin. & D. 1st	73

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America	146	Merchants'	117½
American Exchange	110	Merchants' Exch'ge	106½
Bankers' & Brks Ass.	75	New-York	120
Central National	99	N. Y. National Ex.	90
City	300	New-York County	200
Commerce	119	Ninth National	100
Gallatin National	130	Republic	100
Gold Exchange	110	St. Nicholas	109
Hanover	100	State of New-York	110
Irving	125	Union	137
Mechanics'	132		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JULY 27.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101½	....
City 6s, New	104¼	104½
Camden and Amboy	124½	125
Pennsylvania Central	99½	99¾
Reading	111½	111¾
Catawissa Preferred		42
Philadelphia and Erie		19¾
Lehigh Navigation	44⅜	44½

The semi-annual statement of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States, published in another column, represents the company as being in a flourishing financial condition. This is the only insurance company chartered by Congress, has a large capital, does business on the low rate stock plan, and is in excellent repute. Its business is done at the principal office in Chicago.

The exchange of Income Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, for its new issue of Sinking Fund Bonds, is proceeding very satisfactorily. A large amount of the Incomes have already been exchanged, and the officers of the company are confident of a successful result.

The Corn Exchange Bank has declared a dividend of *Five ₱ cent.* to its stockholders, payable on and after Aug. 1, prox.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 27, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	42	Spirits Turp., bbls	3,279
Bees-wax, pks	34	Tar, bbls	8
Cotton, bales	3,624	Resin, bbls	11,784
Copper, bbls	161	Cut-meats, pks	53
Copper, cakes	162	Lard, pks	96
Eggs, bbls	1,204	Stearine, pks	10
Flour, bbls	9,318	Butter, pks	3,330
Wheat, bushels	132,086	Cheese, pks	7,868
Corn, bushels	180,684	Tallow, pks	67
Malt, bushels	12,000	Pea-nuts, bags	49
Flax-seed, bags	17	Pecans, pks	55
Beans, bbls	85	Rice, pks	64
Skins, bales	187	Starch, bxs	2,150
Hides, No	2,886	Toba co, hhds	750
Hides, bales	966	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	2,403
Leather, sides	4,367	Whisky, bbls	136
Moss, bales	249	Wool, bales	255

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the bark Georgietta, for Gibraltar—200 cases Refined Petroleum, 25 bbls. Flour, 208 bxs. Tobacco, 331 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark Constantia, for Cork—2,843 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Obilic, for Queenstown—21,976 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Don Quixote, for Dantzic—2,575 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig R. W. Messer, for Stettin—3,080 bbls. Petroleum.

By the steamer Oder, for Bremen—107 bales Tobacco, 100 bxs. Bacon, 13 cases Oil Spearmint, 500 bxs. Extract, 9 cases Fish Glue, 206 hhds. Tobacco, 25,048 bushels Corn, 500 tcs. Lard, 750 bxs. Cheese, 9 pks. Pumps, 10 pks. Machinery, 716 bbls. Shoe-pegs.

By the schr. H. Middleton, for Cape Hayti—240 bbls. Flour, 150 bbls. Pork, 101 pks. Fish, 10 cases Sugar, 10 cases Butter, 10 cases Lard, 2 bbls. Hams, 10 dozen Pails, 1,100 cases Soap.

By the schooner S. F. Caller, for Buenos Ayres—175 pks. Drugs, 50 cases Wine, 5 cases Brandy, 250 bbls. Alcohol, 384 cases Furniture, 77 pks. Agricultural Implements, 2 pks. Pumps, 26 bxs. Scales, 2,520 cases Petroleum, 102 tons Coal, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 200 cases Spirits Turpentine, 1,500 bxs. Starch, 136 pks. Tobacco, 87 pks. Hardware, 2,013 pieces Lumber.

By the brig S. W. Snow, for Rio Grande—1,600 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. Resin, 100 cases Refined Petroleum, 50 cases Spirits Turpentine, 10 cases Varnish, 50 cases Blacking, 200 cases Shellers, 105 cases Chairs, 17 cases Clocks, 300 O rs, 12 cases Tea, 60 bxs. Domestics, 200 pks. Brooms, 66 kegs Lard, 224 pks. Drugs.

ASHES—Are selling very slowly, with Pots quoted at $6 50@$6 75; Pearls at $9 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been in limited demand at 30c.@32½c. for Yellow.

BRICKS—There has not been much animation in this line, the demand having been on a moderate scale for even the leading kinds of stock, on the basis of about previous prices. We quote lots afloat thus: Pale, $3 75@$4 25; Jersey, $6@$6 50; Up River, $6 25@$7; Long Island, $6 50@$7; Haverstraw Bay, $7 50@$8 75. Croton Fronts—Brown, $14@$15; Dark, $15@$16; Red, $16@$17; Philadelphia, $28 50@$30 50; Baltimore, $50@$58. And delivered thus: Pale, $5 75@$6 25; Jersey, $8@$8 50; Long Island, $8 50@$9; Up River, $8 25@$9; Haverstraw Bay, $9 50@$10 75; Croton Fronts at $17@$18 for Brown; $18@$19 for Dark; $19@$20 for Red; Philadelphia at $33 50@$37 50 ₱ M.

COCOA—Has been generally inactive, with Maracaibo quoted at 30c.@32c.; Caracas at 15c.@30c.; Guayaquil at 11c.@12½c., and San Domingo at 6¾c.@7½c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio has been quiet at unchanged prices; 612 bags by the Leila were placed on private terms. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos have been 14,450 bags; sales, 29,174 bags. Stock in first hands here this [illegible] Hampton Roads, 19,200 bags; and at Savannah, 4,000 bags. Other kinds firmly held, on a moderate inquiry. We quote invoices nominally thus: Rio, ordinary, 18¾c.@19c.; fair, 19¾c.@20c.; good, 20½c.@20¾c.; prime, 21½c.@21¾c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18¾c.@23c., gold; Java, 24c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 18½c.@22½c.; Porto Rico, 19½c.@21c.; Costa Rica, 20c.@21½c.; Mexican, 20c.@21c.; San Domingo, 16½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 20½c.@21½c.; Ceylon, 18½c.@22c.; Savanilla, 18½c.@21c.; Curacoa, 19c.@20½c., and Jamaica, 19c.@21c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—A limited demand has been reported for early delivery within the range of previous quotations. Sales, 816 bales, including 761 bales to spinners, and 55 bales to speculators. And for forward delivery, a moderately active inquiry prevailed at a reduction of 1-16c. ₱ lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,400 bales, (of which 3,100 bales were on Saturday evening, and 13,300 bales to-day,) and 600 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with July options closing at 16c.@16 1-16c.; August, 16c.@16 1-16c.; September, 16 15-32c.; October, 16 7-16c.@16 15-32c.; November, 16¼c.; December, 16⅜c., ₱ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,624 bales, including 528 bales from Norfolk, 3,049 bales from New-Orleans, 303 bales from Charleston, and 44 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,083 bales, and thus far this week, 1,490 bales, against 2,518 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,749,813 bales, against 4,544,477 bales the previous season. Consolidated (one day) exports to Great Britain, 2,137 bales; to the Continent, —— bales; stock in New-York, 103,167 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 184,310 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Strict Good Ordinary	15⅝	15¾	15 15-16	15 15-16
Low Middling	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Good Middling	18¼	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝

EGGS—Have been in very moderate supply and demand within the range of 20c.@25c. for ordinary to extra choice, with the main inquiry reported for stock available at from 21c.@23c. for fair to prime stock.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very quiet throughout, though values have not varied materially. Shipping grades, in lines, have been offered sparingly, and have been held with more firmness, checking operations. In most other kinds a slow trade has been noted within the previous range. The sales since our last have been 9,850 bbls. of all grades, including Sour Flour at $5 25@$6 25; poor to choice No. 2 at $3 55@$4 35; inferior to choice superfine State and Western at $4 60@$5 25, chiefly at $5@$5 15; inferior to choice Extra State at $5 60@$6 10, chiefly at $5 65@$5 75; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $6 10@$6 85, chiefly at $6 25@$6 50 for the West Indies; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 40@$6 10, chiefly at $5 65@$5 75; poor to choice brands round-hoop Ohio, $5 60@$6 10, mainly at $5 75@$6; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 65@$6 25, mainly at $5 75@$6. Western trade and Family Extras, Spring wheat stock, $5 65@$8 50; Western trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Winter wheat stock, $5 85@$8 50; Western White Wheat Extras, $6 35@$9 25; St. Louis Extras, $5 75@$9 50; Extra Genesee, $$ 25@$8; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $6 50@$9 75, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher....Southern Flour steady, on, however, a limited business. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 bbls., in lots, at $5 65@$7 15 for poor to choice Shipping, and $7 20@$10 50 for ordinary to choice Family Extra, ₱ bbl. Canada Flour dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been in more demand at full rates. We quote at from $5 20@$6 60 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 500 bbls., chiefly at $6 35@$6 60 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been in rather more request; $3 50@$4 15 for very inferior to choice Yellow Western; $3 75@$4 for Jersey, and $4 50@$4 60 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 825 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been lightly dealt in. Milwaukee stock has been in limited supply and held 1c.@2c. a bushel above the views of purchasers, who were bidding full previous prices. The more desirable samples of ungraded Spring have been in rather more favor with buyers for export, and have shown more steadiness as to values. Other kinds of Spring have been quiet and depressed in price. Western Wheat has been slow of sale and again quoted easier and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 79,000 bushels at $1 34@$1 38½ for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 34@$1 35 for No. 1 Duluth and Minnesota, with $1 38½ reported bid and up to $1 40 asked for prime No. 1 Milwaukee; $1 28@$1 30 for No. 2 Chicago, opening mainly at $1 29 for average boat stock; $1 23@$1 36 for ungraded Spring; $1 28@$1 33 for Old Red and Amber Western; $1 35@$1 36 for New Red Western and Tennessee, and $1 36@$1 50 for new White Southern....Corn has been in better supply and quoted lower, leading to a fairly active business, in good part for export, the market, however, closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 182,000 bushels at 78c.@80c. for poor to choice Mixed Western, chiefly at 79¼c.@80c. for sailing vessel stock, and closing at 79¼c.@79½c. for good to prime boat loads; 79½c.@81c. for Yellow; and, in part, 87c.@88c. for White do....Rye dull and unsettled; quoted at from $1@$1 12 for new and old; some odd lots of new rumored as available under quotations, but without reliable particulars....Barley dull and nominal....Barley-malt in some demand at about former rates. Sales, 13,000 bushels six-rowed State reported on private terms; last sale of four-rowed do. at $1 70, and of Canada at $1 75, time....Oats have been scarce and decidedly lower, with an active demand noted, chiefly on trade account, closing strong and buoyant. Sales have been reported since our last of 74,000 bushels at 68c.@74. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 68c.@69½c., in store, and 71c.@72c., afloat, closing with 70c. reported bid for prime and 71c. for very choice, in store, and 72c. bid and 74c. asked for prime, afloat; and 74c.@77c. for White do., mainly on the basis of 75c. for prime, in store....Feed in fair request, within the range of $20@$32 ₱ ton....Stock of Grain in store at this port, 1,988,191 bushels Wheat, 695,303 bushels Corn, 28,400 bushels Rye, 145,099 bushels Oats, 97,858 bushels Malt, 13,110 bushels Peas.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been quoted steady, on a fair inquiry, with shipping stock, poor to prime, quoted at 70c.@$1 05, and the range of retailing qualities at from $1 10@$1 40 ₱ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 70c.@80c. Straw continues in request, with Oat quoted at 85c.@95c.; Wheat at 50c.@55c., and Rye at 40c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been quite dull, yet nominally unchanged in price; 100 bales Jute Butts sold at 2¾c., currency, ₱ lb. American Hemp quoted at $125@$130 for Undressed, and $190@$230 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 8½c.@9½c.; Sisal, 6½c.@7c., gold; Jute, 3¼c.@6c., gold; Jute Butts, 2¾c., currency, ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Quiet at old figures; 2,050 Buenos Ayres, and 120 Dry Acapulco sold on private terms.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been in fair request on the steady basis of $1 75 for Eastern ₱ thousand. Lime has been moderately dealt in, with Common Rockland quoted at $1 10@$1 25, and Lump at $1 50@$1 75; State at $1 05@$1 50 ₱ bbl.; Portland Cement at $4 75@$5; Roman, $4; Rosendale, $1 30@$1 65 ₱ bbl., afloat and delivered. Lumber has shown more animation, at about previous figures. Eastern Spruce quoted at $17@$19 for lots to order, and $14@$17 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $27@$35; White Pine Boards, $27 50@$35; Black Walnut, 6½c.@25c. ₱ superficial foot; Shingles within the range of $7@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

MOLASSES—Has been moderately inquired for, and held with firmness. We quote: Cuba Muscovado refining, (50 test,) 41½c.; Grocery do. at 43c.@48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 35c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 45c.@67½c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 46c.@59c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 78c.@85c., the latter for fancy. The jobbing trade has been fair at about former figures.

NAILS—A moderate demand has been noted for job lots of stock, with values quoted generally unchanged; Common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. to 6d., quoted at $3 75@$3 85; 8d. and 9d., $4@$6 15; 6d. and 7d., $4 25@$4 40; 4d. and 5d., $4 50@$4 65; 3d. and 4d., $5 25@$5 40; 3d., fine, $6@$6 15; 2d., $6 75@$6 90. Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4@$4 15; Finishing stock, $5 40@$5 90; Clinch stock, $5 50@$8 ₱ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted rather firmer, on a fairly active inquiry, stimulated, in part, by the lower range of ocean freights. Sales, 3,000 bbls. Strained to good Strained at $2 30, and 350 bbls. Pale at $4 25@$5 50 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar dull at from $2 70@$3; City Pitch at $2 62½ ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine in moderate demand, with sales reported of 340 bbls., part at 36½c.; quoted at the close at 36c. for full lots.

PETROLEUM—Crude dull at 5c. in bulk....Refined here sold to the extent of 10,500 bbls. at 12¼c. At Philadelphia, very quiet at 12c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 16¾c.@17c....Naphtha, in shipping order, at 7½c.@7¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately active, opening much lower, but closing more firmly. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 660 bbls. Western Mess at $21@$21 75, the latter rate for job lots, with Prime Mess quoted at $19 50, and Extra Prime nominal. And for forward delivery of Western Mess, 500 bbls. August option at $21, closing with $21 20 bid; and September options quoted at $21 25@$21 50....Dressed Hogs wanted; City quoted at 9c.@9¼c....Cut Meats firm and in good request; sales 1,250 Pickled Shoulders in bulk, at 8c.@8¼c.; 500 Smoked do. at 9c.; 2,500 Pickled Hams at 14¾c.@15c., chiefly at 15c.; 300 Smoked Hams at 16¾c.; 26,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, part 11@9 lbs., at 10½c.@11c., and 95 bxs. Clear Bellies at 11½c.@11¾c., the inside price for 14-lb. averages....Bacon held higher, but inactive; sales, 45 bxs. City Long Clear at 11c. Short Clear, December options, quoted at 9½c. asked and 9c. bid....Lard has been quoted about steady, on, however, a restricted business. Sales have been reported for early delivery of only 250 tcs. Western Steam at 12⅝c.; 25 tcs. do. Kettle at 13¼c.: 75 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 12½c.; and small lots of Refined on the basis of 13c.@13½c. And for forward delivery of Western Steam 2,250 tcs., August options, at 12 9-16c.; and 750 tcs. September, at 12 11-16c.@12¾c., closing with 12 11-16c. bid....A slow jobbing trade has been reported in Beef within the previous range. We quote at from $10@$12 50 for Plain Mess; $13@$15 for Extra Mess; $20@$22 for Prime Mess; $24 for India Mess; $25@$26 for Extra do. ₱ tierce....Beef Hams at $16@$22 for Southern and $24 for best Western....Butter has been in limited request, as a rule, with prices quoted about steady. We quote the range on firkins, tubs, and pails from 22c.@31c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 31c.@33c. for extra choice; 16c.@21c. for ordinary to very choice Western, and 24c.@27c. for fancy do....Cheese has been in fair demand and held with firmness. Factory, fair to fancy, quoted at 10½c.@13c., chiefly at 11c.@12½c. for good to choice, and 12¾c. for fancy; State Dairy, 6c.@11¼c.; Western, 6c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Of Calcutta Linseed further sales have been reported of 2,000 bags, by the Rozelle, August arrival, at $2 47½ gold, and 2,000 bags by the Bengal, May shipment, at $2 27½, gold, 60 days' credit. Market otherwise dull, with prices quoted about steady. Rough Flax has been quoted on the basis of $2 07½@$2 10. Clover at 10c.@10½c.; Timothy at $3 37½@$3 50 ₱ bushel; Calcutta Linseed, $2 37½, gold, ₱ bushel.

SOAP—Has been sought after, to a fair extent, in a jobbing way, at steady rates, with Castile at 9c.@9¼c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—The market has shown more firmness for the leading kinds, with rather more inquiry noted for supplies. Mace quoted at $1 14@$1 25 for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 12½@$1 15; Cassia at 23½c.@24c.; Cloves at 44c.@45c.; East India Pepper at 19½c.@20c.; White Pepper at 26½c.@27½c.; Pimento at 11¾c.@12c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been more active on the basis of our revised quotations, with sales reported of 2,270 hhds. and 195 bxs., including 2,210 hhds. good common to strict good Refining Cuba at 7⅝c.@8⅛c.; 60 hhds. Centrifugal at 9¼c., and 195 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7¼c.@7⅝c. ₱ lb. We quote fair Refining at 7¼c.@7 13-16c.; good do., 8 1-16c.; prime do., 8 3-16c.; fair to very choice Grocery do., 8¼c.@8⅞c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8½c.@8 9-16c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¼c.@9½c.; Manila bags, 7⅛c.@8⅜c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4½c.@6½c. Refined Sugars have been in moderately active request, with Crushed quoted at 10¾c.; Powdered at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Granulated at 10⅝c.; A's at 10c.@10⅜c., and Yellow at 8¾c.@9⅞c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow rather quiet at about former rates. Sales equal to 112,000 lbs. at 8c.@8¼c. for good to strictly choice....Of Stearine, 5,000 lbs. City, in hhds., sold at 15c., and 50 tcs. Western at 14½c. ₱ lb.; market firm.

TEAS—Have been comparatively quiet, yet quoted essentially unchanged in price. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, 40c.@$1 45; Hyson, common to [illegible] choicest, 30c.@$1 28; Hyson Skin, common to finest, 22c.@35c.; Twankay, common to finest, 22c.@35c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 24c.@$1 25; Souchong, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Congo, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 35c.@$1 ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Advanced to $1 02 ₱ gallon; sales, 460 bbls., in lots.

FREIGHTS—Berth room has been offered quite freely and at a further reduction in rates, leading to a fairly active business in the way of Grain shipments, and a moderate movement in other lines for British ports, with offerings for the Continent yet very limited. There has not been much inquiry for tonnage on charter, for any purpose, and rates have been, as a rule, somewhat unsettled and more or less nominal, though on vessels suited to the Petroleum trade quotations have been about steady....For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 1,000 bales Cotton at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 32,000 bushels Grain at 6d. ₱ standard bushel; and (rumored) 425 hhds. Tobacco at 35s.; and, by steam, 56,000 bushels Grain at 6d.@6½d. ₱ bushel; 730 pks. Provisions at 45s.@50s. Also, a bark, with Sugar and Cotton, reported from Bahia, at 42s. 6d. and ¾d....For London, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 7d.@7½d. ₱ bushel, at which rates the 16,000 bushels mentioned in our last were also taken....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 32,000 bushels Grain at 6d.@6¼d. ₱ bushel; and 5,100 bxs. Cheese at 55s.; and a bark, with Naval Stores, from Charleston, reported at 5s. 3d. and 7s. 3d....For Havre, a Norwegian bark, 568 tons, hence, with about 3,900 bbls. Naphtha at 5s., with option of Crude Petroleum, reported at 4s. 6d., or with privilege of Refined Petroleum, for Antwerp, Bremen, or Hamburg at 5s. ₱ bbl....For Bremen, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain, 600 pks. Provisions, 300 pks. Tobacco, and 800 pks. merchandise at current rates....For Hamburg, by steam, 230 tons Provisions, at equal to 32s. 6d....For Copenhagen, a Norwegian bark, 400 tons, hence, with about 2,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For the Continent direct, a British bark, 702 tons, with about 4,700 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Elsinore and orders, a German bark, 505 tons, hence, with about 2,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s., or, if direct, at 5s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For an English Windward Island, a British brig, 219 tons, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of 50c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 27, 1874.

There was a small trade at Weehawken on Saturday last, when Beeves sold from 8½c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 4¾ to 7¾ cwt. On Sunday, at One Hundredth Street Yards, trade in Horned Cattle was fair from 9½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weights from 5 to 8½ cwt. Prices fell ¼c. ₱ lb. on Monday, when there was a moderate trade at Harsimus Cove, from 8½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights from 5 to 9 cwt. From 55 to 58 lbs. has been allowed to the cwt. weight. Milch Cows were not quoted. Smooth quality Veals sold freely from 8c.@8½c. ₱ lb.; coarse Calves from 5c.@6c. ₱ lb.; grass Calves at 3½c. ₱ lb.; and also from $6 20@$6 50 ₱ head. Sheep were free of sale from 4¾c.@6½c. ₱ lb. Lambs dull from 6¼c.@9½c. ₱ lb., quality of these latter generally poor. Live Hogs were not on sale. City dressed opened inactive on a strong market, from 9c.@9⅛c. ₱ lb. At Weehawken Yards, B. and H. Westheimer sold for M. B. Doty 116 mixed Illinois and Missouri Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 6½ to 7¾ cwt.; for Smith & Roberts, 55 fair Ohio Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for Winstral & Roberts, 492 fair Iowa Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 41 Cherokee Steers at 8½c. ₱ lb., weight 4¾ cwt.

At One Hundredth Street Yards—Williams & Westheimer sold for selves 71 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. W. Siegel sold for self 96 Texan Steers at 8¾c. ₱ lb.; 47 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 49 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ lb.; 16 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ₱ lb, weight 8 cwt. S. Ulery sold for T. J. Goff 121 choice Kentucky Steers at 12½c. ₱ lb., with a few of the tails at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight all round 8 cwt., strong. Sold for Ulery & Goff 47 choice Kentucky Steers from 12¼c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. C. J. Fagan sold for W. V. Woods 112 Cherokee Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight from 5 to 5¼ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for Bedford & Kennedy 167 good Kentucky Steers from 11¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 35 poor Kentucky Steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; for Reynolds & Co., 33 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 68 common Illinois Steers from 10¾c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for selves, 64 Cherokee Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. T. Gillis held on sale for customers 107 choice Illinois Steers. T. C. Eastman sold for self 64 fair Illinois Steers from 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.; 34 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 133 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant; 109 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., scant; 69 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. strong; 65 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; 50 good Illinois Steers from 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt., strong; held on sale, 109 Illinois Steers. B. Westheimer sold for T. C. Eastman 70 Illinois Steers, terms private. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 100 Illinois Steers, terms private. J. Clarke sold for self 22 State Bulls at 3½c. ₱ lb., live weight. M. Lauterbach sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 24 fair Missouri Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb.; weight 6½ cwt. W. Thompson sold for same firm 83 generally good Missouri Steers from 11⅝c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.

At Harsimus Cove.—C. Kahn sold for Kahn & Furst, 17 fair Kentucky Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 33 fair Kentucky Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 105 good Kentucky Steers from 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. For Baker & Kahn 70 fair Indiana Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. Held on sale for Duncan & Co., 105 Kentucky Steers. Ulery & Cary sold for Renwick & Co., 57 good Kentucky Steers from 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 9 cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for Dadesman & Co. 207 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. For Bowen & Co., 93 generally good Kentucky Steers from 11¾c.@12½c. ₱ lb. From H. L. Ashbrooke, 105 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. H. Meyer sold for Allerton & Co. 91 Missouri Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt., strong. For Sadler & Co., 70 fair Ohio Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight from 6 cwt. to 7 cwt.; 31 fair Ohio Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt., scant; 32 fair Ohio Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for Sadler & Co. 17 common Cattle, mixed Heifers and Steers, at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt., strong; for McNeil & Co. 84 fair Missouri Steers from 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. W. B. Gillett sold for self 97 fair Illinois Steers from 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. Bray & Fitch sold for Hedges, Hoff & Co. 64 fair Ohio Steers from 11½c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 64 good Kentucky Steers, with a poor tail, from 9c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 5½ cwt. to 7½ cwt.; held on sale 16 Bulls. The firm of Morris, Waixels & Co. had 27 cars of horned Cattle on sale, disposed of as follows: M. Lauterbach sold 50 good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb. and a fraction over, weight 7 cwt. strong; 17 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 17 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; W. Thompson sold 52 fair Missouri Steers from 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt., strong; 32 fair Illinois Steers from 11¼c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt., scant. S. Schuster sold 18 Texan Steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 67 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10¾c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. M. Goldsmith sold 38 rough Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 77 Illinois, from fair to good, from 11¾c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights from 7 cwt. to 8 cwt. T. Samuels sold 33 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., 6¾ cwt., strong. W. A. Dudley sold 108 Cherokee Steers on private terms. Toffey & Sons sold 92 Cherokee Steers at 8½c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt. Vose & Sons sold 294 Kentucky Lambs, weight 89,130 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; these had 7 head of selected Sheep included. J. N. Pidcock sold 178 Sheep, weight 15,810 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 145 Sheep, weight 12,320 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 352 Sheep, weight 40,360 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 73 Sheep, weight 6,370 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 67 Sheep, weight 5,910 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 119 Sheep, weight 10,660 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 268 Lambs, weight 17,390 lbs., at 7⅝c. ₱ lb.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—P. Lerch sold 117 Ohio Sheep, weight 81 lbs. ₱ head, at 5⅝c. ₱ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold 186 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,410 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 200 Ohio Sheep, weight 19,840 lbs., at 5⅝c. ₱ lb.; 112 Ohio Sheep, weight 10,200 lbs., at 5⅞c. ₱ lb.; 243 Ohio Sheep, weight 21,160 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 156 Ohio Lambs, weight 8,080 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 174 Canada Lambs, weight 10,130 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—J. Kirby sold 13 Bucks, weight 1,680 lbs., at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 122 Ohio Sheep, weight 9,460 lbs., at 5⅝c. ₱ lb.; 79 Ohio Sheep, weight 6,380 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 33 Ohio Sheep, weight 2,570 lbs., at 5⅞c. ₱ lb.; 96 Kentucky Sheep, weight 9,640 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 103 Kentucky Lambs, weight 6,150 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 136 Canada Lambs, weight 9,400 lbs., at $7 80 ₱ cwt.; 35 Canada Lambs, weight 2,250 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb. Also sold during week ending July 25, 1874: 3,389 Sheep and Lambs for $16,987 40. Hume & Elliott sold 32 State Lambs, weight 1,920 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 107 Michigan Lambs, weight 6,960 lbs., at 7⅞c. ₱ lb.; 146 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 7,870 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 148 Canada Lambs, weight 9,370 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 144 Canada Lambs, weight 8,870 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 127 State Lambs, weight 7,000 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 160 State Lambs, weight 10,250 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 69 State Lambs, weight 4,430 lbs., at 9½c. ₱ lb.; 61 State Sheep, weight 1,100 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 17 State Sheep, weight 1,540 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 18 Grass Calves, weight 3,660 lbs., at 3½c. ₱ lb.; 18 Grass Calves, at $6 20 ₱ head; 24 Grass Calves at $5 50 ₱ head; 6 Calves, weight 650 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 6 Calves, weight 840 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 2 Calves, weight 340 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 18 Veals, weight 1,960 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 23 Veals, weight 3,160 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; also sold for week ending July 25, 1874: 7,413 Sheep and Lambs for $35,194 11 · average ₱ head, $4 76 · 896 Calves and Veals for $8,117 69 · average ₱ head, $9 06. W. Elliott sold 22 Sheep, weight 2,130 lbs., at 5⅞c. ₱ lb.; 59 Sheep, weight 5,430 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 2 Sheep, weight 230 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 58 Lambs, weight 3,680 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 110 Lambs, weight 7,420 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 38 Lambs, weight 2,470 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for week ending July 27, 1874: 3,462 head of horned Cattle, 5 Cows, 495 Veals and Calves, 71 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending July 27, 1874: 9,434 Sheep, 20 Cows, 1,621 Veals and Calves. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,057 Sheep and Lambs, 191 Veals.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending July 25, 1874: 15,110 Hogs, 419 Veals and Calves, 6,862 Sheep and Lambs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 5,853 Hogs, 1,860 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending July 25, 1874: 3,037 head of horned Cattle, 10,030 Sheep, 7,655 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,244 head of horned Cattle, 3,426 Sheep and Lambs, 2,043 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—Cattle dull and lower; sales, 3,500; Extra State and Western Steers, $7@$7 25; Fair to Good do., $6 50@$6 75; Common, $5@$5 50. Sheep rather lower; sales, 16,000 at $4 50@$5 75. Hogs higher; sales, 4,500 at $10@$10 25.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—Flour dull and steady; Howard Street, $4@$4 75; do. Extra, $5@$5 75; do. Family, $6 25@$7 75; City Mills superfine, $4@$4 75; do. extra, $5 25@$6; do. Family, $7@$9 50. Wheat very active for Southern; Western heavy; choice White, $1 40@$1 45; fair to prime do., $1 25@$1 35; choice Amber, $1 40@$1 45; good to prime Red, $1 30@$1 38; common to fair do., $1 20@$1 28; Ohio and Indiana do., $1 23@$1 38; Pennsylvania do., $1 26@$1 30; Western Spring, $1 15@$1 25. Corn quiet and steady and unchanged. Oats dull; Southern, 55c.@58c.; Western Mixed, 58c. Rye dull at 80c.@85c. Hay unchanged. Provisions very strong. Mess Pork nominal at $24@$25. Bulk Meats unchanged. Bacon active; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c. Sugar-cured Hams, 17c.@17½c. Lard, 13½c. Western Butter strong, in good demand, and scarce at 21c.@23c. Coffee unsettled and nominally unchanged. Petroleum—Crude quiet and unchanged. Whisky firmer at $1@$1 05.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—Butter fairly active and unchanged. Cheese steady; New-York State prime, 12c.@13c.; Western do., 11c.@12c.; Half Skims, 8c.@10c. Eggs quiet; Pennsylvania, fresh stock, 22c.@23c.; Western do., 20c.@21c. Flour in fair demand; Superfine, $3 50@$4 25; Extras, $4 75@$5 50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Extra Family, $6@$7 25; State Ohio and Indiana do., $6 90@$7 25; high grades, $7 75@$9. Wheat in improved demand; receipts of new increased; Southern, $1 30@$1 33; Western, $1 25@$1 29; White, $1 [illegible] fair demand; White, 78c.@79c. for old; 70c. for new Mixed; 72c. for old. Petroleum quoted at 11⅞c.@12c. for Refined, July and August; 8½c.@8¾c. for Crude, in bbls.; 5c., in bulk. Whisky held at $1 01 for Western, in iron.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 27.—Grain in Store—Wheat, 112,709 bushels; Corn, 616,641 bushels; Oats, 7,353 bushels. Lake and Rail Imports for the last forty-eight hours—Flour, 13,350 bbls.; Wheat, 291,725 bushels; Corn, 167,183 bushels; Oats, 17,930 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 92,624 bushels; Corn, 335,261 bushels; Oats, 1,300 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 39,079 bushels; Corn, 59,123 bushels; Oats, 16,100 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels. Canal Freights strong; Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8½c.; Oats, 5½c. Flour quiet; sales, 1,000 bbls. at $6@$6 25 for Western Spring; $6 50@$6 75 for Baker's and Amber. Wheat inactive; buyers and sellers apart; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring held at $1 30@$1 31; do. No. 2 do., $1 23½c.@$1 24c.; Sheboygan and Green Bay Spring, $1 23. Corn slow, but strong; sales of 3,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 71c. Oats dull; sales of 2,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at 61c. Rye, nominally $1 05. Barley-malt firm at $1 90@$2 for Canada; $1 80@$1 90 for Western. Provisions active; Mess Pork, $24; Short Cuts, $24; Hams, sacked and unsacked, 14c.@14½c.; Shoulders, do. and do., 9c.@9½c.; Breakfast Bacon, 11c.@11½c.; Lard, in tierces, 12c.; kegs and tubs, 12½c.; Dried Beef, $16; Beef Tongues, $6 ₱ dozen.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; sample lots of medium Red Fall at $1 08@$1 10; choice to fancy, $1 20@$1 25. Corn dull and drooping at 62c. for No. 2 mixed, on track. Oats dull and lower at 40c.@41c. for No. 2. Rye dull and lower at 70c.@70½c.; closing at the inside price. Barley quiet and unchanged at $1 15 for No. 2 Spring. Whisky firm at 97c. Pork firm at $24, cash. Dry-salted Meats firmly held; no sales. Bacon stiff and higher; more doing; sales of small lots at 9½c. for Shoulders; 11⅜c.@11½c. for Clear Rib Sides; round lots of Clear Sides, 12c. buyer August. Lard firm at 9½c. for Steam, seller all the year. Hogs higher at $6 75@$7 for Bacon; $7@$7 15 for Butchers. Cattle firm; Good through to choice corn-fed Texans, $3@$4 50; fair to good Native Steers, $3 25@$4 50; prime to choice do., $5 75@$6 12½. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 51,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 1,500 head Cattle.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Spring at $1 11½; No. 2 Spring, $1 08, spot or July; $1 05⅞@$1 05¾, August; No. 3 Spring, $1 01@$1 02; Rejected, 91c. Corn in good demand at full prices; No. 2 Mixed, 63⅛c. bid, spot; 62⅞c. bid, July; 61¼c. bid, August; Rejected, 51c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 at 47c., spot or July; 35½c., August. Rye firm, scarce, and higher; 90c. bid. Barley quiet and unchanged, at $1 05. Pork in fair demand; advanced to $23, spot; $22 75, August or September. Lard in fair demand and higher, at $11@$11 90, spot; $11 75@$11 85, August. Freights quiet and weak; Corn to Buffalo, 2¾c.; to Kingston, 6¼c. On Call Board this afternoon Wheat closed $1 08½, July; $1 05⅞@$1 06, September. Corn, 64¼c., July; 61⅜c., August. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 273,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat, 290,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats.

TOLEDO, July 27.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 New White Wabash, $1 24; No. 3 do., $1 22; No. 1 New White Michigan, $1 23½; Extra do., $1 31; Amber Michigan, $1 13½, cash and August; $1 15 September; No. 1 Red, $1 19 for old; $1 22 for new; No. 2 New Red, $1 13½, cash and August; No. 3 Old Red, $1 06; No. 3 New do., $1 07; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 16. Corn dull and a shade lower; Low Mixed, 67c.; White, 71c.; no grade, 65½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 60c.; New, 50c., cash; 38c. August. Freights dull and unchanged. Receipts—85,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 27.—Flour unchanged; sales 1,700 bbls. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Extra White Michigan $1 60; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 34. Corn quiet at 74c.@75c. Corn-meal, $31 for bolted, $30 for unbolted ₱ ton; Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $24@$26 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn, 6c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 87 to the Hudson; $3 62 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 30. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 50,000 bushels; Corn, 36,000 bushels; 2,168,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Shipments—15,000 bushels Corn; 1,332,000 feet of Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 27.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firmer; Red, $1 05@$1 08; White, $1 15@$1 25. Corn steady; Mixed, 66c.@67c. Oats steady; Mixed, 57c.@60c., White, 62c.@65c. Rye and Butter unchanged. Provisions—Demand light; holders firm. Pork quiet; small sales to-day at $23, but generally held higher. Lard quiet, but firm; Summer, 11⅜c.@11¾c.; Kettle, 14c. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 7¾c.@7⅞c., spot; 8c., buyer August; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.@10¼c.; Clear, 10⅜c.@10¾c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.@11⅛c.; Clear Sides, 11⅝c. Whisky firm and active at 96c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1 at $1 19; No. 2 at $1 14⅞ cash, $1 11¾ August, $1 07¾ September. Oats dull; shade lower; No. 2, 50½c. Corn weak and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 63c. Rye nominal; No. 1 at 90c. Barley scarce and higher; No. 2 Spring, for September delivery, $1 07. Lake Freights—Wheat to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, 106,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; Red, 95c.@$1; Amber, $1 05@$1 10; White, $1 10@$1 15. Corn firm at 78c.@83c. Oats firm at 65c. Rye unchanged at 80c. Pork quiet and unchanged at $24. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.@11⅜c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 15¾c.; plain, 14¾c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 8c.; Rib Sides, 10⅜c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c. Lard, 13½c.@14¾c. Whisky, 96c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 27.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 32c. Resin firm; $1 80 for Strained; $4@$4 50 for Low Pale. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 25 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip; $2 75 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2 10.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Pratt, J.

Nos.	Nos.
35—Phillips vs. McCormack.	94—Winston vs. The Mitchell N. E. Boiler Co.
50—Die Deutsche Evangelical Lutheran, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.	100—Thwing vs. Osgood, Receiver.
61—In the matter of Eiselle.	144—Phillips vs. McCormack.
	171—Spratt vs. Mullnier.
67—Vandervoort vs. The Mayor, &c.	177—Weeks, &c., vs. Oliver.
	178—Fox vs. Demarest, &c.
76—Church vs. Stone.	184—Blackwell, &c., vs. Armstrong, &c.
84—Therrasson vs. Worth, &c.	186—Dorn vs. Manhattan Mut. and Chem. Co.
89—Cont. Bank Note Co. vs. Industrial Exhibition Co.	187—Dorey, &c., vs. Litchfield, &c.
	188—Audenreid vs. Litchfield &c.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
5697—Brady vs. McCormack.	5703—Zoller vs. Doelg
	5100—Smith vs. Anthony.
5609—Canefield vs. McCormack.	5701—Fancke vs. Blinks.
	5603—Colles vs. Shayne.
5337—Lowenthal vs. Conner.	5589—Smith vs. Trotter.
	5286—Fleischauer vs. Nussbaum.
5248—Willey vs. Kissam, et al.	5662—Hirsch vs. Nussbaum.
4087—Colligan vs. Barclay.	
5741—Dobleman vs. Thomas.	5330—Brodsky vs. Fisher.
	—— —Lange vs. Bernhard.
5629—Hermann vs. Geoghegan.	5738—Steinwig et al. vs. Fox.
4889—Groll et al. vs. Warnke.	5723—Brown et al. vs. Nash.
5632—Hall vs. Thielmann.	5655—Kane vs. Breen et al.
5608—Ryan vs. Farley.	—— —Wacheuheimer vs. Duggan.
5666—Schlesinger vs. Lesser.	—— —Smith vs. Rudden.
5318—Kalaher vs. Le Fevre.	5744—Witty vs. Schwerens.
5224—Oliver vs. Brombacker.	5562—Sturtzkober et al. vs. Bobz et al.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Sullivan vs. Gage; order granted.

In the matter of Voorhis; assessment vacated.

By Judge Lawrence.

Elsbach vs. Lande; motion to send cause back to Referee granted.

Neale vs. Morrow; motion granted on conditions.

Shackman vs. Oppenheimer, Frederick vs. Adamson; memorandum for counsel.

Friend vs. Riehl; motion for leave to renew motion to change the place of trial denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

Herrick vs. Normander; motion to change place of trial denied with $10 costs.

Fellskampf vs. Goodchild; granted July 20, 1874.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Lynch et al. vs. Richardson, Burchill, executor, &c., vs. Forrest et al.; memorandums.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Bensel et al. vs. Gray; motion granted unless within —— days defendant file usual security in $500 for payment of costs, to be filed; proceedings stayed with leave to plaintiff to move to set aside on proof of threatened waste.

Buchon vs. Scheibel, executor, &c.; motion denied with $10 costs. See memorandum.

Diele vs. Diele; first marriage not sufficiently proven; an order should be entered sending it to some Referee for further proof.

Robbins vs. Jones; motion denied with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Deininger vs. Deininger; application granted.

Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.; Howell vs. Tyng; Mathesens vs. The Mayor, &c. See memorandums.

Knowles vs. Toone; plaintiff may reserve papers on appeal on payment of costs.

Graff vs. Knox; stay of proceedings vacated.

In the matter of Babbitt; the proceeding is not in due form.

In the matter of Salisbury; report confirmed and distribution directed to be made as herein provided.

Pugsley vs. O'Donnell; the judgment debtor must have notice of the application.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

IMPORTANT TO DENTISTS—THE CUMMINGS PATENT FOR HARD RUBBER DENTAL PLATES.

Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company et al. vs. Albert E. Root; Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company vs. Perry; Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company vs. Schermerhorn et al.; Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company vs. Benjamin; Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company vs. Ireland.—UTICA, June 21, 1874.—These causes came on to be heard on pleadings and proofs, and were argued before Mr. Justice Hunt by E. N. Dickerson and B. F. Lee, of New-York, for complainants, and William H. Bright, of Utica, for defendants.

Mr. Justice Hunt decided on the authority of the cases of Dental Vulcanite Company vs. Wetherbee, (3 Fisher 87,) and Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company vs. Smith, (Mass., May, 1874,) that the reissued letters patent, No. 1,904, dated March 21, 1865, reissued to Dental Vulcanite Company, assignee of John A. Cummings, are valid, that the invention covered thereby is patentable, that it was not abandoned or relinquished to the public, and that it was not in public use or for sale for more than two years prior to said Cummings' application for a patent, with his consent or allowance. Decree ordered for complainants.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

Before Judge Pratt.

To-day, and during the present week, the motion calendar will be called at 11 A. M., instead of 12 noon, as heretofore.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—WITH THE TIDE—Miss Mayhew, Miss Markland.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—EVANGELINE, THE BELLE OF ACADIA—Mr. E. Eddy, Jos. Wheelock, Miss Ida Vernon.

BOWERY THEATRE.—WALLACE, THE HERO OF SCOTLAND—IDIOT WITNESS—LIMERICK BOY.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Mme. Picaut, Miss Young. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY DAY—Afternoon.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

LEAVITT ART GALLERY.—ART EXHIBITION—Court of Death.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

It is difficult to conceive of a calamity more distressing than that which occurred in Pittsburg, Penn., on Sunday evening. It was one of those events which cannot be foreseen, and which no human care can guard against. A sudden fall of rain in such quantities as to flood the streets, burst the sewers, and fill the neighboring streams until they become destructive torrents, sweeping through a thickly peopled city and carrying death and ruin in their path, is something the like of which, happily, does not often fall to the journals of our country to record. We give in our dispatches the fullest information that can be gathered up to the last moment as to the nature and extent of the disaster. It is only too certain that the loss of life has been terribly great, and that it has fallen upon many families with dreadful severity, and upon many, too, who are left without means of support. Had the flood occurred twelve hours later, however, the loss must have been much more considerable, as the workmen and workwomen would then have been engaged in great numbers in some districts that were most destructively visited. It remains to be seen whether the flood has caused suffering that other cities than Pittsburg will be called on to relieve. If this should be the case, it is needless to say that the response will be prompt. It is a point worthy of inquiry what indications of the storm, if any, were reported to the Signal Bureau. It is not likely that any were so reported in time for a warning to the devoted district; but it would be interesting to know if there is even a remote prospect of its becoming possible to predict such convulsions of nature.

One of the first requisites in giving sound advice is a decent mastery of the facts in the premises—a suggestion we make gratis to the gentlemen of the press who are tendering Secretary BRISTOW a vast amount of counsel as to the best way of disposing of the five per cent. loan. These volunteer financiers go on the assumption, necessarily, that the Secretary's own way is bound to lead to failure. Otherwise, there would be no need for their interference. But, as a matter of fact, the Secretary, who alone knows how the matter stands, seems quite satisfied with the prospect, and appears singularly indifferent to the gratuitous wisdom that he can have for the reading of it. We presume Mr. BRISTOW has been in public life long enough to know that whatever he does, he will be criticised for his way of doing it, and that nothing but success and conscientious observance of law will justify him in the long run. That he means to do exactly what the law allows and no more we have no doubt, and as to his success we should prefer to rely on him for it to adopting the feather-headed suggestions of his newspaper advisers.

Some of the journals of the day have discovered that motives of the very highest order "demand" that they should publish everything that can be raked together concerning the wretched business now being investigated by a committee of Plymouth Church. We presume they find a certain profit in yielding to such "demand," or they would not do it. One of them yesterday found itself compelled to print a wild story about what a reporter said, that a lady in New-Jersey told him that a lady from Rochester told her that Mrs. TILTON had once confessed. This a beautiful specimen of what is called "evidence" in a disgusting case, that, unless it is to be carried into the courts, ought to have been investigated in perfect privacy. We are convinced, however, that the better and larger part of the community is gradually becoming tired of the whole matter. If it were not for the midsummer dullness, which throws the subject into a sort of chance relief, it would have died from notice before now. Meanwhile, the Plymouth Committee are fast convincing the public that neither they nor their counsel possess as much discretion or sense as their delicate duties demand.

It is comforting to know that there are some forces more powerful in our country than political rascality, and that they can be called in play when occasion arises. An instance is afforded by the action of the Provisional Committee of the National Board of Underwriters in dictating to the politicians who mismanage the city affairs of Chicago what shall be done regarding the prevention and putting out of fires in that city. They require the establishment of fire limits, a good building law, a disciplined Fire Department beyond the reach of politicians, better provision for distributing the water supply, some means of officially investigating into the origin of fires, and a gradual removal of specially dangerous buildings and lumber yards. If these things be not granted, the companies will cease to insure, and will even cancel present risks. The lesson is a peremptory one, but it is not read a moment too soon, and there would seem to be no doubt that the interest threatened is extended enough to compel attention.

There appears to be a temporary postponement of the crisis in the French Assembly. The question of dissolution, which came up yesterday, was deferred, after the usual delirious debate, until next Wednesday. The advocates of dissolution seem to have yielded their point for the present. The budget will occupy the Assembly until August, and a recess will then be taken until Nov. 15, at which latter date the Deputies in favor of a dissolution hope to be able to command numbers enough to carry their point. The Marshal-President, meanwhile, will go on strengthening himself in power, secure in himself if not in France.

PARTY NOMINATIONS.

Several salutary examples of party discipline have come to us lately from widely-separated points. South Carolina, under Republican rule, has long been a byword throughout the nation. It so happens that the thieves now in power in that State wear the Republican name, and pronounce the party shibboleth. This is a mere pretense, of course; so far as any fealty to party principles is concerned, they may call themselves Republicans, Liberals, or plesiosauri, if they please. The name signifies nothing. MOSES and his confederates would wear the badge of Democrats to-morrow, if that would help them to sustain themselves in place. It is the game they want, not the name. The consequence is, that the recognized party authority in the State, that is to say, the Republican State Committee, has been obliged to denounce the men in office, who, under ordinary conditions, would be respected as the banner-bearers of the South Carolina Republicans. The address of the committee does not specify the delinquent officials who disgrace the name of their State and party; but everybody who knows anything about South Carolina affairs will understand exactly who is meant by "those officers who have proved faithless to the principles of the Republican Party." The address, in fact, is a formal notice to the dishonest office-holders that they are excommunicated. They have no part nor lot in the campaign now opening in the State. Voters are implored to send none but honest and tried men to the conventions. This is a protest from the central authority against MOSES and his crew. A similar notice from Washington, less public, is no less explicit and significant.

In Minnesota, where a Congressional campaign has just opened, two or three Congressmen who supported and shared in the profits of the salary-grab are candidates for re-election. One of them, the thrifty DUNNELL, who rushed to the telegraph office, when the grab bill passed, and ordered his house-contractor to "commence hauling sand," has been already nominated in the First District. Gen. AVERILL, who voted for every part of the disgraceful salary-grab, and defied his constituents when his action was denounced, asks for a renomination in the Third District. Another unpopular man is a candidate for re-election in the Second District; and the plain indications are that unless some plan can be devised to defeat these men before their conventions, the entire delegation will be Democratic. It is noted that DUNNELL, whose home record was bad before he voted for the salary steal, succeeded in "capturing" the convention, to the thorough disgust of the Republicans of the district, and of the minority in the convention. Twenty-three delegates withdrew as soon as the nomination of DUNNELL became certain; and it is reported that a new candidate will be put up against him. The moral effect of such a bolt would be good, the election of a Democrat would be sure. The leading Republican journal of the State deplores DUNNELL'S nomination; he is disowned by party papers in his district, and will be opposed by leaders of his own party. If those who are yet to go before a nominating convention shall steal the organization and machinery, as DUNNELL is reported to have done, it is clear that their defeat this Fall will not be a defeat of Republicanism but of salary grabbing.

This brief recital does not seem to need any moral reflection for the edification of the reader. The Republican Party has always been sensitive to popular opinion. No other great political organization has exhibited a tithe of its conscience and moral courage. The sentiment of the dominant party in South Carolina and Minnesota revolts at such exhibitions of corruption and greed as certain placemen have exhibited. They will be cast out. If they cannot be defeated without defeating the party which they have disgraced, even that alternative will not avail them anything. We are not of those who believe that a restoration of the Democracy to power is likely to help the country to a more honest rule. The party in power must work out its own reformation. The Republican Party may well take warning by the examples which we have above cited. Nominations for Congress are now in order. The people demand honest men. The Dunnells and Averills, whatever be their party names, will not do. Unless men who can secure and keep the confidence of their constituents are put up for Congress by the Republican Party, they will be defeated. So far as the Democracy have gained political power, they have failed to satisfy the people that they can mend matters. There is no hope in that direction. But Republicans must beware of forcing unpopular or undeserving candidates upon the people. That way lies an imminent peril.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

There seems a current just now in the mind of the nation toward bequests to charitable and educational institutions, or endowments for the public benefit. No doubt, under the immense national progress of this country during the past few years, many individuals have become possessed of princely fortunes, and yet either have few near relatives among whom to divide them, or their close kindred chance also to be persons sufficiently well off. The idea, too, is planted in the minds of sensible people here that the assurance of a very large fortune is not a good thing for the moral or material welfare of a young person in the United States.

The majority of wise parents are not anxious to leave, if they could, great wealth to their children. They would like to guard their daughters against dependence, and to give their sons capital enough for a fair start in life, but much more than this is not a judicious thing, as society is constituted. We have no permanently wealthy class in the United States, and what little we have seen of the influence of inherited wealth upon the habits of such a class among our young men have not prejudiced the public in its favor. Our most vigorous population, whether mentally or physically, are the so-called "self-made" people. Many wealthy men and women bearing this in mind have not desired to transmit large properties to their families, and have consequently been ready to make more public use of their wealth. The wonderfully philanthropic and benevolent ideas of our race, the offspring of Christian influences, have also acted on these persons. Many have sprung from the poorer classes, and feel it a duty to help their brethren to privileges which they never enjoyed themselves, and to make the way for the working people smoother than it had been for themselves. Others have felt an enthusiastic devotion to certain great ideas, to which they have not been able to offer the service of pen or speech, but which they would gladly strengthen with their wealth. Still others, filled with the profound compassion which Christianity implants, feel that it is a religious duty and an incredible satisfaction, to put in motion such agencies that, when they are gone, the poor shall be happier and the orphan less lonely, and the sick more comfortable, and the tempted upheld, through the money they shall leave behind.

Among the ancients, who had but a shadowy faith in immortality, it was a substitute to leave a name which far distant ages should honor as a symbol of virtue and goodness. So among Christians, it is not an unworthy ambition to plant institutions which, generations hence, shall call forth the gratitude of the poor and forsaken to the founder's name; or which, his name having passed away, shall continue to bind up the wounded hearts and wipe away the tears of the outcast, and to scatter abroad human happiness. Men, dying with large possessions, may reasonably long to win this kind of immortality.

But precisely here should come in certain practical warnings. The best mode of bequest is during one's life-time. It often happens that institutions required at the testator's death are hardly needed after a few years. Thus a moderate fund was left in Boston some years since, which has now become a magnificent endowment, for "the orphan children of Massachusetts seamen." It happens that there are few or none of such children now to be found in Boston; and the fund lies unused until the Legislature shall designate some other purpose to which it may be applied. England is full of such unused or useless endowments. The pressing want of to-day may be the superfluity of to-morrow. Few men have foresight enough to precisely determine the necessities of the next generation. Then, again, no bequest can be so well managed as an endowment over which the founder can watch. Executors are careless or extravagant, trustees betray their trust, discontented heirs may contest the will, and large portions of the bequest be wasted in legal expenses. What a man endows himself no one can contest, and few are likely to waste or misappropriate. The ability which has enabled the testator to accumulate such wealth, fits him especially to watch over its application. He is his own best Trustee. Moreover, why should a man wait for other times to reap the respect and gratitude which his good deeds (even if he do not seek this reward) may bring him? To enjoy the happiness which he scatters is surely a most justifiable recompense for a rich man's labors.

Great Britain at this day is in incessant dispute and confusion over the endowments and bequests of former times. English experience shows that it is unwise for the benevolent to make too specific endowments or legacies. The funds left for the general use of universities or hospitals occasion no trouble, and have been well applied. So with all bequests to good and comprehensive charities. It is the specific and personal and particular bequests which have occasioned such endless discussions, and have often been such public burdens or such useless outlays. The true course in this country is to give during life; or to bequeath, with but few conditions, to responsible charities or public institutions.

THE PRICE OF GAS.

Among the greater impositions under which the people of New-York are patiently, if not always silently suffering, the gas monopoly must find a place. We have bad gas, and we pay dearly for it, to say nothing of the schemes that from time to time come to light by which the companies seek to make us pay for what we do not have. We so recently exposed some of these that it is not necessary to return to them at present. The companies endeavor to justify the policy they pursue to their customers by the necessity for making their business pay. They tell us that they cannot supply a better article at the price; and further, that they cannot reduce the price without actual loss to themselves. The little incidental tricks that they have recourse to are left without apology. They are merely not discontinued.

But it would be well for the citizens of New-York if the truth of the statement as to profits could be fully tested. If it be an actual fact that this City is getting the best gas that the companies can make, and at the lowest possible price at which they can supply it at a fair profit, it seems to us very clear that those companies have a great deal to learn. They are not yet familiar with their business. This opinion is one that has long been entertained by the public, but it is greatly strengthened by some returns now before us, which show the accounts and workings of the companies that supply London with gas. According to these, the nominal—that is, the authorized—capital of the London companies in 1873 was, calculated in our currency, $50,164,775; but, as this had been somewhat increased by loans obtained under the sanction of Parliament, the actual amount employed is $50,842,565. The sum received for gas was $12,522,010, besides $4,740,270 yielded by the residual products—coke, breeze, tar, and ammoniacal liquor—making the total receipts $17,262,280, or more than thirty-four per cent. on the capital invested, which was an ample return to pay the cost of manufacture, and leave a good margin to go as dividend to the shareholders. The gas sold, independent of leakage, came to the extraordinary quantity of 12,248,643,300 cubic feet, and it was the product of 1,430,931 tons of coal. The price paid for the coal averaged a little more than $6 per ton, a rate which will fairly justify any comparison with the work of our own companies. What, then, was the price charged for the gas? As nearly as possible, it was one dollar per thousand feet.

Now, the New-York companies will doubtless tell us that the greater cost of labor in this City explains the excessive charges. But it does not. We have not at hand sufficient data to mark exactly the difference between the wages and salaries paid to the employes of the gas companies in the two cities, but we are enabled to say that it is very little. The principal would be found in the highest offices, just where it ought not to be. There is nothing whatever to justify the difference between one dollar per thousand, which the London citizen pays, and the various charges that are exacted by the respective companies from the citizens of New-York; more especially when it is added that the gas in the former city is at least equal in quality, if not superior, to that supplied here. It is worthy also of note that the Londoners are not satisfied to pay even a dollar a thousand. They argue, and with much show of reason, that they ought not to pay more than from fifty to sixty cents, and that that would allow a very sufficient interest on the capital invested. In some of the small towns of England, quite as far removed from the mining districts as the metropolis, gas is supplied at half a crown a thousand, so that proof of the accuracy of the proposition is not wanting.

In view of these facts, one of two conclusions seems to us inevitable in regard to the price charged for gas in New-York. Either the companies are reaping exorbitant profits, or they do not understand the economical working of their factories. We are quite sure they will be loth to accept either horn of the dilemma, and yet we cannot see any escape. Certainly none of the excuses that have in past times been put forward will avail them; nor, perhaps, does the public very much care. It is sufficient for the people of New-York to know that they are paying too much for the gas they consume, and that some remedy should be forthcoming. It matters very little to them why they pay too much. So long as they know that the companies are at fault, they are justified in asking for a reform, and also in taking active measures to secure it. The present charges of the gas companies ought not to be tolerated.

BRIBERY IN ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

From the number of gentleman who have recently lost their seats in the English Parliament for corrupt practices at the last general election, it might be supposed that bribery and corruption were largely on the increase in England. But when the cases are examined, we find that these vices were never less prevalent than now; while under a stringent law, administered with what appears like exceptional severity, many things, which are generally regarded as perfectly allowable electioneering tactics, have been construed as bribery, and members in whose interest they have been practiced have been unseated on the ground of illegally influencing their constituents. The last case is that of Mr. ALBERT GRANT, unfavorably known on this side of the water for his connection with the Emma Mine swindle. The ill luck of this well-known stock speculator is not likely to excite the sympathy of any one who knows the gentleman, but it must be confessed, his case is rather a hard one. He became a candidate for Parliament in the Liberal interest, from the manufacturing town of Kidderminster. To secure the favorable countenance of influential manufacturers, he went round among them, buying large stocks of their goods, principally carpets, and representing that he should probably want more. By this means he secured the votes of all who belonged to his own party, and also got their carpets at so reduced a price as to enable him to resell them at a good profit. His political opponent filed a petition against him on the ground of corrupt practices. Under the English bribery law, passed a few years ago, contested election cases are tried, not as formerly by a committee of Parliament, but in the law courts the same as any civil causes. The case being tried, Mr. GRANT was unseated, the Judge holding that the purchases made by him while a candidate were in the nature of a bribe. Another case, that of Col. DEAKIN, a conservative, is yet more hard. He was a large landholder, and the majority of his constituents were farmers, who were also tenants of his. For many years the rabbits on his estates had given these farmers great trouble, as by the Game laws no one had a right to interfere with them except the owner of the land. When the Colonel became a candidate, the tenants, thinking the opportunity favorable, requested of him permission to kill these pests, which was granted. Col. DEAKIN was elected, and subsequently, on petition, was unseated. It was shown on the trial that the Colonel's agents, though unknown to him, had made this permission to kill rabbits a powerful engine of persuasion among the farmers; and the Judge felt compelled, though reluctantly, as he confessed, to hold that this was constructively a bribe. In yet another case, a member was unseated because it was shown that a number of his constituents had been entertained at a tea and toast banquet by a number of ladies and gentlemen, agents of the candidate. This was done after the election, at a town some miles from where it took place, and without the knowledge of the member elect. But the Judge held that free banquets, even after the election, were equivalent to paying jurymen for a favorable verdict after they had rendered it; and to allow the practice would open the way to bribery in its coarsest forms, the only condition being that voters would be paid for having voted right, instead of being paid beforehand to do so. The member for Hull was disposed of very speedily. It was shown that his agents had opened a number of beer-shops in the town for free drinking to all voters of the right stripe. This was sufficient to unseat the member, without further inquiry as to the means by which he secured his return. Other members have been petitioned against for distributing coal and meat to poor voters, or for repairing their cottages, when they were tenants. The question has turned in all cases upon the time at which these acts of benevolence were done. If they occurred very near the time at which an election was to be held, the verdict has invariably been against the benevolent candidate. No better proof could be adduced of the high character of the English Judiciary than the fact that in all the discussion which these election trials have given rise to, and the controversy over what is and what is not bribery under the law, not a word can be found even remotely reflecting on the impartiality of the Judges before whom they have been tried. One may search the English papers diligently without discovering by a word or an allusion that the question of politics was an element in the discussion. And it is obvious that the trial of contested election cases would never have been placed in the courts had it not been from a deep-seated conviction that a more impartial verdict could be obtained there than from a committee composed of men who, consciously or unconsciously, would be swayed by their political sympathies. The English judiciary enjoys a degree of reverence from the nation which sometimes suprises us, but such facts as these compel the conclusion that it is not accorded without cause.

THE LOCOMOTIVE WHISTLE.

After a hard-fought battle, certain residents of Boston have at last succeeded in inducing the Railroad Commissioners to "suggest" to the Providence, Old-Colony, and Hartford and Erie Railroad Companies the propriety of having the use of the locomotive whistle discontinued for all purposes, save as a danger signal. In the course of the examination, to which we have heretofore referred, the fact was clearly established that most of the whistling done could be dispensed with without involving fresh danger to human life. Leaving out of question the disposition to use the whistle as a means of signaling wives and sweethearts, ample testimony was given to show that even under the companies' regulations it was necessary "for every engineer to make all the noise he could." He was directed to use the whistle as a precautionary warning against possible danger, to notify employes at stations or crossings of the approach of a train, as a direction of train movements, and as a street danger signal. In carrying out such stringent instructions, the frequency of trains made the blasts of the whistle average twenty per hour, day and night. The Commissioners naturally expressed their astonishment that the system should have been tolerated as long as it had been, and could only explain it "upon the ground of the gradual increase of the practice in a community so accustomed to it as to regard it as a necessary evil." The first use of the whistle, it appears, was for the purpose of warning trespassers upon hidden portions of the several lines of the approach of trains, in order that they might have time to get out of the way. This consideration for trespassers at the expense of the occupants of dwellings, elicited a very forcible expression of opinion from the Commissioners, who seemed wholly unable to comprehend why the railroad companies should permit so manifest an abuse of the signal for the purpose of saving persons from the consequences of their own reckless and illegal acts. For years these warnings have been given without drawing forth a complaint from the sufferers, although scores of them had often been in a condition of health when quiet was the chief essential for the prolongation of life. In regard to whistling at crossings, the representatives of the companies made answer that the law required the use of signals, and that when they were neglected, and accidents occurred, juries were always ready to give heavy damages. The Commissioners suggest the employment of the bell for this purpose, and advise the companies to show, in future exigencies, that the whistle was discontinued "with reluctance, and only in obedience to a strongly expressed public opinion, and on the Commissioners, direct recommendation." The use of the whistle to notify employes of the approach of trains, in the opinion of the Commissioners, "is a singular relic of the crude expedients employed in the past," and they recommend that the companies provide electric signals as a substitute, or compel their servants to keep a sharp lookout. In this connection they remark:

"It is, however. wholly out of the question that the corporations should, until they are ready to adopt this system, habitually disturb whole communities in order to attract the attention of their own servants. There is no pretense that in this case the use of the whistle is compelled by law. It is a mere matter of convenience to the corporations, which is insisted upon only in utter disregard of the comfort and rights of the public."

During the progress of the inquiry it was also shown that some two years ago the Boston and Albany Railroad Company had, in deference to public opinion, discontinued the use of the whistle except in extreme cases, and that the number of deaths by accident upon the line had not been increased thereby, while, on the other hand, the residents of the district through which it ran in entering Boston were well satisfied with the change. This testimony had the effect of giving weight to the petition of the residents along the other lines, and the Commissioners, as a consequence, had very little difficulty in deciding the whistle to be a nuisance, which they "recommended" the railroad companies to speedily abate. It is certainly no small victory for the Bostonians that they have ultimately succeeded in suppressing the whistle. Their triumph should encourage the residents along the line of VANDERBILT'S railroad, in the upper part of this City, to take such action as may be necessary to put an end to the intolerable nuisance to which we referred on Saturday. The proper way is to have the matter brought to the notice of the Grand Jury, and this can best be done by the presentation of a strong petition from the sufferers.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

The new extravaganza, "Evangeline," was presented last evening at Niblo's, with a tolerably fair distribution of characters and a generally satisfactory *mise-en-scène*. It certainly requires something which comes within the description of unquestioning good nature to take kindly to this sort of theatrical entertainment. Calm judgment holds no communion with its fantasies, and wide toleration is the only excuse for its manifest absurdities. It is all very well to go to the theatre for amusement, but it is somewhat harassing to have amusement take the form of boredom. To listen to atrocious puns, and to hear indifferent music indifferently interpreted, are not especially satisfactory experiences. Even Terpsichore is but a halt jade in some of these performances. "Evangeline" is just about as good as most of the theatrical productions of the class to which it belongs, but it is not one whit better. In most instances it is ineffably dull, but just as it may be said in vindication of many theatrical productions, that the horses are not always galloping on the plains of Troy, so it may be urged in extenuation of this, that it is not forever within the dead level of stupidity. It contains pretty smart jokes now and again, and its music is more original than is common on such occasions. Its defects are those of the class of entertainment to which it belongs, and are not specially chargeable to its author or authors. Miss Ione Burke, Miss May Arlington, Mr. Louis Mestayer, Mr. W. H. Crane, and Mr. W. B. Cahill were the principal performers. The attendance was tolerably large. A good deal of the public attention was diverted from the performance by the presence in the theatre of the celebrated comedian Mr. J. L. Toole, who has recently arrived from England.

OBITUARY.

LIEUTENANT HORATIO POTTER, JR.

Horatio Potter, Jr., First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Seventeenth United States Infantry, died on Saturday evening, at the residence of his father, Right Rev. Bishop Potter, of this diocese, No. 38 East Twenty-second street. At the outbreak of the war of the rebellion, Lieutenant Potter was a student in Columbia College, having passed his second year in that institution. Fired with patriotic enthusiasm, he enrolled himself as a private in the Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and left this City with that body to defend the national capital. He returned home with the regiment at the end of its thirty days' service, and shortly after sought and obtained a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Seventh Artillery, N. Y. S. V. This command was stationed for seven months at the defenses of Washington. Lieutenant Potter, who was eager for active service, was finally gratified by being placed on the staff of Gen. R. B. Potter a relative of his family, and in command of the Second Division of the Ninth Army Corps. He was promoted to be First Lieutenant, and afterward Captain of volunteers, and served with distinction in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac from 1863 until the close of the war. He remained on the staff of Gen. Potter during the whole of this period, except for a few months, when, owing to a wound which temporarily prevented the General of the Second Division from doing duty, he was transferred to the staff of Gen. Griffin. After the battle of Petersburg he was brevetted a Major for gallant and meritorious service on the field. Not long after his discharge from the volunteer service, at the end of the war, he received (in 1865) the commission he held at his death in the regular army. His regiment, (the Seventeenth,) under the command of Col. Thos. L. Crittenden, was stationed for two years in Texas, and one year and a half at Richmond, Va. Lieut. Potter was in active service with it for three years in the Yellowstone expedition and the Indian fights on the Upper Missouri River. The regiment garrisoned Fort Rice, on the Missouri River, in Dakota, in 1871 and 1872, but was removed to Fort Abercrombie, near the borders of Minnesota, last October, Lieut. Potter, exposed to the hardships and exposures of a soldier's life in the far West, contracted consumption, the disease of which he died. The deceased was thirty-three years of age. The remains have been carried to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where the funeral will take place from Christ Church (Episcopal) at 2:30 P. M. to-day. Lieut. Potter was a member of the Army and Navy Club of this City, and it is understood that the club will pass appropriate resolutions in honor of the dead.

RIGHT HON. ABRAHAM BREWSTER.

A cable dispatch of Sunday night from London made the announcement of the death of Right Hon. Abraham Brewster, formerly Attorney General of Great Britain. Mr. Brewster was the son of W. B. Brewster, Esq., of the County of Wicklow, Ireland, and was born in 1796. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, was admitted to practice at the Irish bar in 1819, and became King's Counsel in 1835. He was Legal Adviser to several Lord Lieutenants of Ireland in succession, and was Solicitor General for Ireland from February to June, 1846. He was appointed Attorney General and sworn Member of the Privy Council in 1853. He retired in 1855. On the resignation of Lord Chancellor Blackburne, in March, 1867, he was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

DELAWARE POLITICS.

DELEGATES TO THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION CHOSEN—DR. JUMP THE PROBABLE NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 27.—Delegates were chosen throughout the State on Saturday to the Republican Convention, which meets to-morrow at Georgetown, in Sussex County, to nominate a Governor and members of Congress. The partial success won in 1872 has inspired a hope of repeating and enlarging on it this year, and there was, in consequence, a very animated contest for the delegates, especially in this city. The nomination of a candidate for Governor from the county which contains all the Republican majority of the State—Kent being Democratic and Sussex doubtful—was urged by a great number of the independent voters, but it was insisted by what is called the "City Ring" that the nomination must go to their choice, Dr. Isaac Jump, of Dover, in Kent. The latter's delegates were chosen in nine out of the ten wards of the city, mainly by the colored voters and employes of the city, while in the rural districts the anti-ring delegates were mostly elected. The feeling on both sides is very earnest, and cool observers consider the possibility of the Republicans carrying the State very doubtful, no matter who may be nominated to-morrow. It is now almost certain that Dr. Jump will be named for Governor, and it has been the understanding that his supporters intended to renominate the present Congressman—Lofland—who is also from Kent County, but this is not certain, it being rumored that some one in the interest of the ring in this city will be set up in order to appease this county, Lofland being thrown overboard.

THE STATE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 27.—The special session of the Ways and Means Committee of the State Legislature concluded its sittings in Saratoga to-day. To-day's session was devoted specially to the consideration of taxation of savings banks, religious institutions, and insurance companies. It appears that there are $340,000,000 worth of real estate under these headings in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn which is not taxed at all under the existing laws. The next session of the committee will probably be held in New-York in September.

CUBA.

NOTES FROM HAVANA.

THE GOLD SPECULATORS—FINANCIAL—ANOTHER DECREE—POSTAL AFFAIRS—THE INSURRECTION—MISCELLANEOUS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, July 22, 1874.

A new dodge on the public has been attempted by the gold brokers and speculators. The "Cambio" a day or two after its resumption of operations in gold, with the exhibition of a "tablilla" or board, giving buying and selling rates, according to law, refused to buy any gold whatever, but still kept its rate for selling unchanged. This action was noticed by the *Voz de Cuba*, the inveterate enemy of the gold speculators. The reason was explained yesterday when it became apparent that the "Cambio's" agents, or brokers in its employ, were buying gold in the street on its account. And for this only 138 per cent. or 140 per cent. could be obtained, while still the selling quotation on the "tablilla" was 155 per cent. By many this is supposed to be a sign of weakness in gold, and that it is coming down, at the same time that the general opinion seems to be that it will take another jump upward, and by the 1st of August next be higher than ever. The Government has issued another decree relative to the rates at which the collection of its revenue shall be made during the next month, which is to the effect that one-half shall be in gold, one-quarter in paper, with an increase of 100 per cent., and the other quarter in paper at par—that is, for a tax of $100, $50 in gold and $75 in paper shall be paid. I have seen no opinion yet on this decree, which is dated the 18th, but it does not seem to be well received. I give herewith the text of the same at length, with the Intendente's preamble:

GENERAL DIRECTION OF FINANCE OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA, HAVANA, July 18, 1874.

Excellency:

In accordance with what is ordered in article 1 of the decree of 28th April last, it is due to the General Government of this island to determine beforehand that part of the revenues—taxes and duties of the State—which from 1st of August next is to be paid in coin and that part which is to be paid in notes of the Spanish Bank of Havana. The total amount of the public revenues, save those exempted, was collected during the month of May in notes of the Spanish Bank, with an increase of 100 per cent. on one-quarter part. In June, 25 per cent. was collected in gold and the remainder in bank notes; from July 1, half in gold and half in bank notes: and, following the same course of progression, in August, 75 per cent. should be paid in coin and 25 per cent. in notes at their nominal value. But your Excellency, who with so much care endeavors to conciliate the needs of the Treasury, with the burdens they impose upon tax-payers, ordered on the 4th June that the Spanish Bank should sell to them at a rate less than the one actually current the gold required to pay their dues, and on the 29th of the same month authorized those who had internal revenue taxes to pay, to pay, instead of coin, its equivalent in bank notes, at the rate of 140 per cent. premium, and consequently ceasing to them the right of purchasing it at this rate at the Spanish Bank. It would, therefore, be more in conformity with the tendency of these positions that, instead of increasing from Aug. 1 25 per cent. on payment in coin of the revenues and taxes of the State, this amount should be exacted in bank notes, with an increase of 100 per cent., leaving definitely without effect from the same date the authorization given to the Spanish Bank to sell gold on account of the public Treasury, and the execution of which, in several places of this island, has offered serious inconveniences. By this means the Collectors of Customs, for a duty amounting to, say, $100, will collect $50 in coin, $25 in notes, with an increase of 100 per cent., and $25 in notes at par; that is to say, $50 in gold and $75 in bank notes at their nominal value. The Collectors of Internal Revenue will receive still less, if the power is preserved to these tax-payers of paying in bank notes, with an increase of 140 per cent.; the 50 per cent. in coin of their respective taxes, but as it would not be just to place them in a better situation than other tax-payers, nor would it be convenient to assign two different rates to pay the same thing, they might pay the amount of their dues with the increase of 100 per cent., and even thus would be more benefited than the payers of customs duties, who, at the present rate of gold, (160 per cent. premium,) would pay $205 in paper for a duty of $100.

BONIFACIO CORTES LLANOS.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT, HAVANA, July 18, 1874.

In compliance with article 1 of the Decree of 28th April last, and in conformity with the considerations set forth by the General Direction of Finance, I do hereby decree the following:

ARTICLE 1. The payment of all taxes, duties, and revenues of the State, with the sole exception of those which are at present entirely collected in gold, and the revenues mentioned in articles 2 and 3 of the Decree of 28th April last, shall from 1st of August next be made in the following manner:

Customs Revenue—Fifty per cent. in coin, twenty five per cent. in Spanish Bank notes, with an increase of 100 per cent., and the remaining twenty-five per cent. in bank notes at their nominal value.

Internal Revenue—The entire amount of taxes due in Spanish Bank notes, with an increase of 100 per cent.

ART. 2. From the 1st of August next, the decree of June 4, which authorized the Spanish Bank to sell coin, for account of the Treasury, to the debtors of the Public Treasury, shall be without effect.

ART. 3. The Direction General of Finance will, within its faculties, issue the regulations necessary for the fulfillment of the present decree.

JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

At the recommendation of the Postmaster General at this place, the Governor General has addressed a letter to the mercantile houses of Havana, which are consignees for the various lines of steamers running to this port, inclosing a copy of the *Revista de Correos*, a semi-official publication on postal matters, of which the Postmaster General was the originator, and calling their attention to the fact, that for a long time back mails have been made up in their offices to forward, in direct contravention of existing regulations; and advises them in future that all mails must be made up at the General Post Office, and properly stamped. This is but an effort to increase the postal revenue, and will be resisted, for as the steamers coming to this port bring and carry the mails almost gratuitously, the Post Office—for instance—collecting 12½ cents per single letter merely for delivery on all from the United States, and as Spain, so far as Cuba is concerned, has no postal treaties, it cannot be seen how she can exact payment for what is understood to be a gratuitous service and favor. It has long been a matter of complaint that postage in Cuba on letters from the United States, should be at so high a rate, and even oppressive.

THE INSURRECTION.

Telegraphic advices to the Captain General from the jurisdictions of Sancti Spiritus, Moron, &c., report the suspension of campaign operations, on account of the heavy storms of wind and rain which have recently prevailed, consequently I have no report to make of the usual reconnoissances, captures of country people, seizure of one or two half starved horses, and "occupation" of several almost useless posts, of which the greater part of official reports seem to consist.

SUB TEGMINE.

Considerable dissatisfaction is felt at the intention of the city authorities to remove the umbrageous India laurel trees which for years have shadowed the Plaza de Armas and made its stone benches a cool retreat from the fierce rays of the sun. Although it is the intention to replace them, their removal would take away the chief beauty of this plaza. The trees on the side directly in front of the palace have been despoiled of their branches, leaving a better view of the façade of the government building, which seems to be the only advantage derived, and it is hoped that those on the remaining three sides will be allowed to remain.

AMERICAN RIFLEMEN IN CANADA.

A number of the best shots of the American National Rifle Association, who had arranged to participate in the match of the "Province of Quebec Rifle Association," at Montreal, Aug. 11, determined not to take part in it because the programme for the match excluded all military rifles of less than fifty calibre, thus throwing out the Sharpe, new Springfield, Ward Burton, and others having forty-five calibre. A letter has been since received from Col. Fletcher, Secretary of the Canadian Association, stating that for the purpose of inducing American riflemen to attend their match it had been decided to permit the use of any *bona fide* military rifle used in America, without regard to calibre. It is probable that the invitation, under this condition, will be accepted by about fifteen crack shots of the American Association.

WASHINGTON.

PROGRESS OF THE PLACING OF THE LOAN.

WHAT THE SECRETARY SAYS—INSTRUCTIONS AND REGULATIONS FOR SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE TREASURY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Secretary of the Treasury states to-night that the pending negotiations with regard to the five per cent. loan are making satisfactory progress, and that it is confidently hoped that the arrangements will be speedily and successfully perfected. More than this the Secretary does not desire to make public to-night, but there can be no doubt that the final results will be successful. It is understood that the three branches of the house of Rothschild have united in an offer for $40,000,000 of the $55,000,000 European bid.

EXECUTIVE BUSINESS.

Gen. Babcock arrived here this morning from Long Branch to look after business at the Executive Mansion. He states that the reports that the President is in feeble health are unfounded, and that he never was better in his life. There is no pending business that will require a Cabinet meeting this week.

THE VICKSBURG QUESTION.

Additional advices received at the War Department from Mississippi indicate that Acting Gov. Davis will not be able to make up a case which will warrant the General Government in complying with Davis' request for troops. The Attorney General is confident that the evidence presented is insufficient for such action.

SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE TREASURY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued new regulations for the government of special agents. The existing agency divisions are abolished, to take effect Aug. 1, and all agents will report directly to the Commissioner of Customs. Special agents are directed to be vigilant in reference to frauds or attempted frauds of the following descriptions: The clandestine or irregular landing of imported merchandise arriving by sea; smuggling or other unlawful introduction of merchandise on the frontiers; shipments, in the coasting trade or overland, of dutiable merchandise, the payment of duties on which has been evaded by collusion with Customs officials and employes, or by reason of their inefficiency or neglect, by means of false statements, invoices, entries, samples, or other fraudulent practices or appliances; the execution of insufficient bonds; the giving of bonds by irresponsible or fictitious persons, and the cancelation of bonds by improper means. The existing division of the United States into districts, placed under the superintendence of certain special agents, will be discontinued from and after Aug. 1, 1874, and special agents will thereafter act under the immediate direction of and report to the Commissioner of Customs, who will designate their respective stations. A sufficient number of special agents will be assigned to the duty of inspecting the books, papers, and accounts of Collectors and other officers of Customs, and report errors and irregularities or any lack of fitness or efficiency promptly to the department. Special agents have authority, under the provisions of section 3,059 of the Revised Statutes, to make seizures of vessels and merchandise for any infraction of the laws of the United States whereby forfeiture may have been incurred, and they will, in all such cases, and in all cases of actual or intended violation of the Customs laws coming to their knowledge, report the facts and circumstances without delay.

PAYING THE DISTRICT OFFICIALS.

The Governing Commission commenced the payment of the firemen to-day. It was discovered that many of the firemen had been paid in forged orders—receiving a forged certificate for four month's pay. The payment of these forged orders is not absolutely refused. The cases are held under advisement until all the circumstances can be examined.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE NEW FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

The negotiations for the new five per cent. loan, which have been progressing for several days, will probably be concluded very soon, and the Secretary of the Treasury is quite confident will result in disposing of the entire balance of the five per cent. bonds authorized by law.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following are the balances remaining in the United States Treasury at the close of business today: Currency, $13,043,718; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $61,780,000; coin, including $33,581,700 in coin certificates, $71,381,729; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

TREATIES PROCLAIMED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has issued his proclamation ratifying the extradition treaty with Peru, which was concluded and signed at Lima by the plenipotentiaries of the two Governments on the 12th of September, 1870; also the treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation with the same Government, concluded and signed at Lima on the 6th of Septembar, 1870. He has also ratified the declaration respecting trade marks, concluded with Russia on the 16th and 28th of March, 1874.

REDEMPTION.

The sum of $659,750 in national bank notes was received at the Treasury Department to-day for redemption, making the total amount received since the organization of the bureau, $8,505,892.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The Washington Monument Society to-day addressed letters to all the national banks in the State of Maryland, asking for subscriptions on the contingent plan, recently adopted, toward the completion of that structure. Subscriptions have been coming in steadily from all directions since this plan was announced.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Ensign Henry M. Jacoby is ordered to duty on board the receiving-ship Potomac at Philadelphia, until September 1, when he will regard himself detached and placed on waiting orders. Master Lewis E. Bixler is detached from the Canandaigua and ordered to proceed to his home, and report arrival.

THE SENATE NAVAL COMMITTEE.

The United States steamer Dispatch arrived at the Navy-yard here on Saturday last to take the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs on a tour of inspection of the yards and naval stations on the Atlantic coast.

THE TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Secretary Bristow and Treasurer Spinner have arranged that all appointments to office in Treasurer Spinner's bureau shall be made only after examination, and even in that case any party to whom the Treasurer objects shall not be appointed. It has also been agreed that all persons nominated by General Spinner for appointment in his office shall be allowed to appear for examination.

THE INDIANS.

EMIGRANT CAMPS ATTACKED AND STOCK DRIVEN OFF.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Lieut. Col. L. P. Bradley, of the Ninth Infantry, commanding at Fort Fred. Steele, Wyoming Territory, under date of July 16, reports that a party of about twenty-five Indians came within a quarter of a mile of the post and drove off the stock belonging to emigrants camped on the Platte. At the same time they showed themselves on three sides of the post, attempting to gather up the loose stock belonging to the citizens. Fire was opened on them promptly, and they retired. They crossed over the Platte about six miles below the post and took a north-east course. The party attacked a hand car between the post and Rawlins, and the section men working on the road eight or ten miles west. A party of forty citizens left Rawlins on the 16th in pursuit.

DEPREDATIONS IN WYOMING.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 27.—A party of six Indians ran off a herd of seventy-five horses from Medicine Bow, Wyoming Territory, at 6 o'clock last evening. The horses belonged to a man from Oregon, who was on his way East. A party went out from Carbon Station this evening in pursuit.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS WHISKY TRADER.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Indian Office has information of the arrest of a notorious whisky trader and horse-thief named Martin, alias "Hurricane Bill," in Kansas, and his having been turned over to the United States Marshal at Leavenworth. Martin has been one of the principal operators in stirring up the present troubles by killing buffaloes and stealing horses from the Indian reservations.

BREEDING PESTILENCE.

THE WEST-SIDE FAT-BOILING AND GUT-CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT—THE NEW CITY DUMPS ON THE EAST RIVER.

Persons residing and doing business in the vicinity of Thirty-eighth street and the North River have recently been loud in their complaints of the offensive odors with which the air in that neighborhood is filled. The fat-boiling and melting establishment of M. Donohue & Co. No. 611 West Thirty-eighth street, is said to be one of the sources from which the disagreeable smells emanate. The firm profess to have in use a patent apparatus for consuming gases, but it is stated by a recent visitor that such is not the case, and that the gases, instead of being disposed of in a proper manner, are allowed to penetrate through pipes into the street sewers, and in this way poison the air in all directions. Near Donohue's place is situated Allen, Hays & Co.'s soap works. The building is clean throughout, but the smell in it is quite offensive. McNeil's fat-boiling, gut-cleaning depot, at No. 641 West Thirty-eighth street, is also complained of. The owners of the establishment profess to use a patent deodorizing machine, which, it is claimed, is in charge of a practical chemist. Notwithstanding this, however, the smell in the place is very strong, and the foul gases all find their way into the street. The process of gut-cleaning, as carried on at this establishment, is said to be most offensive. The business was stopped by the Board of Health last year, and Mr. McNeil commenced operations in Weehawken. Here, however, he was promptly indicted by the authorities, and was obliged to return to this City. At the foot of Thirty-eighth street and the North River the bone and offal docks are situated. All the dead animals and the refuse matter of the streets is shipped from this place. In Thirty-ninth street several gut-cleaning, fat-melting, tripe-cleaning, and butter-making concerns have their works, and the stench arising from these is described as sickening in the extreme. On the north side of the street are the slaughter-houses of Monroe & Crane and Davis & Attwood. In the cellar of one of the buildings so occupied is a "scrap-dryer," and the stench passing through the grating is almost unbearable. The fat-melting and hog-slaughtering establishment of Messrs. Tobey & Booth is also in the vicinity. The gases from the fat-melting tanks are said to be conveyed to the river between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, and at low water the smell is disgusting. At the pier foot of Fortieth street there are moored two large hulls, one of which is used for blood and scrap drying and the other for fat-boiling. Residents in this locality state that when the wind is blowing from the north-west it is impossible to prevent these terrible stenches from penetrating through doors and windows. They state that they have complained to the Board of Health, but that no relief has been afforded them.

In addition to the above, complaint is also made of the new City dumps at Pier No. 37, East River. A correspondent writes to THE TIMES that on warm days the odor proceeding from them is so sickening that it is found necessary to tightly close all the doors and windows in the neighborhood.

THE RESULT OF A DRUNKEN QUARREL.

Yesterday afternoon, a party of longshoremen collected to play cards in the rooms occupied by Patrick O'Keefe, on the second floor of No. 16 West street. Several drinks were had during the play, and one of the men, named David Hennessy, being under the influence of liquor, was very noisy. While the play was at its height a young man named James Foley, who is only two weeks in the country, called to see O'Keefe. Hennessy recognized in the caller a young man whom he knew in Ireland, and soon entered into conversation with him. Hennessy made several disparaging remarks about Foley's brother, which the latter resented, and both men soon became engaged in a quarrel. During the fight that followed, Hennessy was struck on the head with a club by Foley, who then left the house. The Police were notified of the affair, and Officer Brittman, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, conveyed the wounded man to the station-house. An ambulance was telegraphed for, and Hennessy was taken to the Park Hospital, where Dr. Early found that he was suffering from a compound fracture of the skull, four inches in length. Sergt. McClintock, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who was on duty at the time, failed to telegraph the case to the Central Office, or to report it to the Captain for nearly three hours after the man was brought to the station. Special Officer Mulvey was then instructed by the Captain to look for Foley, and subsequently found him at the residence of his brother, No. 20 Rector street, and arrested him. The prisoner denied having struck Hennessy with a club, and says that he did not have any trouble with him. He told Capt. Lowery, however, that he struck Hennessy, who fell against the stove, but Dr. Early says that the wound could not be made in that way. The prisoner was taken before the injured man at the Park Hospital, and identified by him as the man who struck him. Dr. Shine called at the Park Hospital, but did not think it necessary to take Hennessy's ante-mortem statement, as he does not consider him in any immediate danger. The injured man says that he does not remember having had any difficulty with Foley. Officer Mulvey secured Daniel Sullivan, Patrick O'Keefe, and John Murphy as witnesses.

ENCAMPMENT OF GERMAN VETERANS.

Post Koltes, No. 32, of the Grand Army of the Republic, engaged in annual encampment and pic-nic at Bender's Schuetzen Park yesterday. Several militia companies, rifle clubs, veteran societies, and other organizations participated. Early in the morning a procession was formed by the different organizations at the Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery, the head-quarters of the post, where a variety of flags and banners were displayed in honor of the occasion. The procession was formed in three divisions, headed by Capt. Klein's cavalry detachment, N. G. S. N. Y., and the Marshal, Col. Doebke, and his Aids, Capt. H. Kloeber, Theo. Feldstein, and W. Bishof. The first division was composed of Company E of the Eleventh Regiment, Capt. Balz; Company D of the Sixth Regiment, commanded by Capt. Metzler; the New-York City Schuetzen Corps, the Independent Schuetzen Corps, and Battery B of the First Artillery, commanded by Capt. Keim. The second division was composed of the Landwehr Verein, commanded by Major Falk, Hexamer Post, No. 34, G. A. R. of Newark, N. J., and about a dozen other veteran associations. The third division included Post Koltes, commanded by C. Nitzsche, and several other posts of the veterans of the Grand Army of this City and the vicinity. Each division was headed by a music corps.

The procession marched to the foot of Fifth street, East River, where the cavalcade embarked on board a steamer, by which they were conveyed to the festival grounds. At 6 o'clock the military organizations engaged in a dress parade, and late in the evening the scene was enlivened by a display of fire-works. During the evening the park was lighted with Bengal lights. The proceeds of the affair will go toward a fund in aid of invalid veterans.

THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Eighth National Bank was held yesterday at 4 P. M., at the residence of Dr. Thomas H. Burras, No. 48 Great Jones street. The proceedings were strictly private. Dr. Burras, who is himself a heavy stockholder of the defunct institution, stated to a reporter of THE TIMES last night that he was preparing a detailed statement of the proceedings, which would not be ready until to-day; and that the meeting had been called with the view of adopting measures of defense in a suit brought by the Receiver of the bank against the stockholders to recover forty-five per cent. of the stock invested by them, for the purpose of paying off the forty per cent. of deposits still due. In addition to this a resolution was adopted to commence civil proceedings against the bank to recover the full amount of invested stock, on the grounds of mismanagement and misappropriation of funds by the directors of the institution.

THE THIRTY-SECOND STREET POISONING CASES.

Another woman, whose name was not ascertained, but who is employed as a domestic at No. 8 East Thirty-second street, where the two deaths from poisoning lately occurred, was taken sick yesterday. A physician was called in, and found that the symptoms are the same as in the previous cases, and the physicians who have examined her have but little hopes of her recovery. She was taken to the residence of some friends in East Eleventh street.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

A SERIES OF CONTRADICTIONS.

MR. TILTON PRONOUNCES THE REPORT OF HIS CROSS-EXAMINATION, AS PUBLISHED BY THE COMMITTEE, INCORRECT, AND PUBLISHES ANOTHER CARD—MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

Since the Beecher scandal found its way into the newspapers it has only been necessary to publish a statement from any one of the parties concerned to have it flatly contradicted the following day by some one of those who champion the other side. The installment of the scandal published to-day is no exception to that rule. In Brooklyn both parties have their newspaper organs. The papers advocating Mr. Tilton's side contained yesterday, besides the "card" given below, an interview with Mrs. Cady Stanton, in which she is represented as saying that both Mr. and Mrs. Tilton told the same story of Mrs. Tilton's faithlessness to her marriage vows on the same day, at about the same time in the day, and at different houses in Brooklyn. Mrs. Tilton is represented as confessing her guilt in her own house to Miss Susan B. Anthony, and Mr. Tilton as telling the story of his wrongs at Mrs. Bullard's house to Mrs. Bullard and Mrs. Stanton. What is styled "a terrible scene at Mr. Tilton's house" is described by Mrs. Stanton, to whom it was related by Miss Anthony. It appears that after telling the story of his wrongs to Mrs. Stanton at Mrs. Bullard's house, Tilton went to his house on Livingston street, and there found Miss Anthony in company with his wife. Mr. Tilton and his wife quarreled, and during the quarrel both parties confessed that they had been faithless to their marriage vows. Miss Anthony retired from the room before the quarrel ended, and went to a bedroom. A few moments afterward Mrs. Tilton came rushing into the bedroom, very much frightened. Miss Anthony hastily shut the door in time to prevent the entrance of Mr. Tilton, who followed his wife closely, and, in a great passion, demanded an entrance. On being refused, he said no woman should stand between him and his wife, and rapped heavily on the door. Miss Anthony refused him entrance, and he was obliged to go away. During that night, while locked in the bedroom with Miss Anthony, Mrs. Tilton confessed—according to the story of Mrs. Stanton, who says it was related to her by Miss Anthony—her criminality with Mr. Beecher. Mrs. Stanton does not remember any dates, but is very positive in her statements.

MORE CONTRADICTIONS.

In his published cross-examination, Mr. Tilton makes mention of the names of several gentlemen, and denies the truth of certain statements made by them. He denied that he had said to Mr. Halliday, the Assistant Pastor of Plymouth Church: "My wife is as pure as the light." Mr. Halliday yesterday dictated the following contradiction to a reporter:

"On the 18th of November, 1872, the morning of the Monday on which Woodruff & Robinson's stores were burned, Mr. Tilton called at my house between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning. He came in unexpectedly to me, and stated that he had called by the advice or request (I don't remember which) of his friend, Frank Moulton, to contradict the Woodhull scandal. In the course of that conversation he said: '*My wife is as pure as the light*,' and added, 'Mr. Beecher will tell you that she is as pure as gold,' or 'as pure as an angel.' I don't recollect whether he said gold or angel—one of the two. So emphatic were his expressions as to Mrs. Tilton's purity that I had not the least suspicion that he would attempt in any way to implicate Mrs. Tilton."

Mr. Samuel Wilkeson is also alluded to in Mr. Tilton's cross-examination, and his statement before the committee that Mr. Tilton had complained to him that Mr. Beecher had not befriended him denied. Mr. Wilkeson reaffirms the truth of his statement before the committee as follows: "I reaffirm every word of my published testimony. It is true—every word of it, and I will testify to it under oath in a court of justice. When Tilton denies my statement of his conversation with me he lies. Indeed, he is the champion liar of America—no man since Baron Munchausen's day has lied as he lies daily."

MR. TILTON CRITICISES THE ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The publication of Mr. Tilton's cross-examination by the committee is regarded by his friends as having been effected in Mr. Beecher's interest, and Mr. Tilton complains that the most important portion of his testimony has been omitted. He has issued the following card in reference to the matter:

A CARD FROM MR. TILTON.

I respectfully call public attention to the fact that, though the Plymouth Church Committee have this morning published eight or ten columns of the irrelevant and desultory conversation between Mr. Beecher's counsel and myself in the committee-room, yet this voluminous report strangely omits the most important part of my testimony, namely, that the criminality which my sworn statement charged upon Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and his religious victim was confessed to me, not only by herself, but by Mr. Beecher; furthermore, that it was confessed by her and him to Mr. Moulton, as the friend and counselor of both; and still further, that Mr. Moulton's office as mediator for four years between Mr. Beecher and me was based on the one sole fact of this pre-existing criminality between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton. This statement I made to the committee with my utmost plainness of speech.

I furthermore stated to the committee that Mr. Beecher's apology to me, instead of growing out of any circumstances with which Mrs. Woodhull was connected, was communicated to me by Mr. Beecher nearly six months before I ever met, knew, or saw Mrs. Woodhull.

The omission of these facts from the committee's report forces me to lay them before the public as a necessary part of my case.

(Signed,) THEODORE TILTON.

MONDAY, July 27, 1874, No. 174 Livingston street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Tilton does not regard his testimony before the committee in the light of a cross-examination. He says it was merely a conversation with Mr. Beecher's counsel upon matters having little connection with the principal charges made in his sworn statement. He states that the report was not published verbatim, but in a condensed form. He does not believe that Mr. Moulton will appear voluntarily before the committee. The position occupied by the latter as the "mutual friend" of both parties for years, has been such as to render it a very unpleasant business to him to produce the evidence in his possession. It is understood that Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton were in consultation on Sunday night and again on yesterday morning, and it is known that Mr. Moulton is at present acting under the advice of Gen. Butler. He has not yet been invited by the committee to make his appearance before them, and it is believed that whenever he is called he will refuse to give testimony. Mr. Tilton thinks that, in view of the gravity of the charges made against Mr. Beecher and the magnitude which the question has now assumed, Mr. Moulton will not tell what he knows except before a tribunal having power to compel him to give his evidence. The latter, however, states positively that whenever Mr. Moulton does speak it must be in confirmation of his sworn statement. The publication of his cross-examination was made without his knowledge. He does not think he will be called again before the committee, but that he would be very glad to go there for the purpose of cross-examining Mr. Beecher when he comes forward to make his statement. No suggestion of a compromise was made by him since the opening of the investigation. Previously he submitted some half dozen forms of report to be made by such a committee, which would have covered Mr. Beecher, inasmuch as the nature of the offense committed by him was not stated. One of these was approved of by Mrs. Tilton and was read before the Ovingtons. Since then no attempt at a compromise has been made on his part. The visit paid to him by Mr. Sage, on Friday, was not at his request, and was made merely for the purpose of making Mr. Sage better acquainted with him. It was stated yesterday evening, by a friend of Mr. Tilton, that he had given it as his opinion that during the present investigation no evidence would be adduced calculated to convict Mr. Beecher of the principal charges made against him. He believes that only such testimony as tends to establish his innocence will be sought after, and thinks this is but what might be naturally expected from the constitution of the committee, who are all his personal friends. Their report, he believes, will be to the effect that from the testimony brought before them they felt bound to acquit him with the expression, perhaps, of a regret that they were not empowered to compel other witnesses to testify in the case. Mr. Tilton has not stated what course he intends to pursue in the event of the committee deciding in favor of Mr. Beecher. He says he has several plans in view, but that it would be premature to touch upon them until the committee shall have rendered their decision in the case. He was recently informed by an eminent lawyer that the District Attorney might, if he considered there was sufficient grounds, from his knowledge of the case as a member of the committee, institute proceedings against him for libel in his official capacity, should the investigation result in the acquittal of Mr. Beecher. He did not think Mr. Winslow would be likely to do so, but he should be very glad to see the case brought into court in this way in the event of any such decision by the committee. Other methods of bringing the question before the courts for a searching examination, he said, presented themselves, but he had decided upon nothing definite in this respect. In conversation with a friend, yesterday evening, it was remarked to him that the indefinite answers he had given to Gen. Tracy in the published reports of his cross-examination respecting the dates were commented upon somewhat unfavorably, as tending to weaken the force of his statements. To this he replied that he never had a memory for dates. If he were asked in a court of justice the ages of his children, he did not think he could answer. The only dates he could remember were the 4th of July and the 22d of February. Although he tried scores of times, he said, he never could repeat the Lord's Prayer correctly.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Investigating Committee met at the usual hour, at the residence of Mr. Augustus Storrs, No. 34 Monroe place. All the members were present, Messrs. Claflin and Sage being the last to make their appearance. At a few minutes before 9 o'clock Mr. Hill, counsel for the committee, ascended the steps in company with a stranger and rang the door-bell. The two were ushered in by Mr. Storrs in person, and the examination of the new comer immediatley commenced. At a few minutes after 9 the strange witness again appeared on the steps with Mr. Hill, and was accompanied by the latter down the street. In the course of half an hour the attorney reappeared, this time with two more strangers, and was again admitted. The examination of the last arrivals was evidently the principal feature of the evening. For more than an hour and a half the door remained closed, and the questionings and cross-questionings went on uninterrupted. At about 10:30 o'clock the two witnesses whose evidence had occupied the committee so long emerged from the house, in company with Mr. Hill, and descended the street in the direction of Fulton Ferry. At about the same hour Gen. Tracy put in an appearance, and after a time the devoted six made their appearance at the door. To all queries, however, they returned either negative or humorous replies, refusing anything whatever in the shape of information, save the bare statement that three witnesses, none of them ladies, had been examined, and that they intended resuming their labors at the same place this evening. As to the value of the evidence there was a conflict of opinion. Gen. Tracy thought that the testimony taken could not be considered important. Another of those present at the examination held a directly opposite view.

It was ascertained during the afternoon that Mr. Moulton was out of town. He is at present stopping at Narragansett, R. I., with his family, and refuses to say anything in regard to the evidence in his possession. Mr. Tilton has already absolved him from the pledge of secrecy, and Mr. Moulton professes his willingness, in case Mr. Beecher does likewise, to appear before the committee and tell all he knows. The committee, it is said, have come to the conclusion that Mr. Beecher should not be called upon to testify until Tilton's statements have been strengthened by something more than his own affidavit.

YACHTING ON THE HUDSON.

Another exciting yacht race took place yesterday at New-Hamburg, on the Hudson, between William E. Verplanck's cat-rigged yacht Thetis, of Fishkill; Fred. Schunchardt's sloop yacht Mollie, of Harrisonville, and John Van Wyck's sloop-yacht Edith, of Wappinger's Falls. The prize, a service of silver, was donated by Commodore Irving Grinnell of the Central Hudson Yacht Club, and the course sailed over was a distance of eighteen miles, turning two stake-boats twice, one off Van Rensselaer's Point and one off Low Point. William Drake sailed the Mollie, William E. Verplanck the Thetis, and John Van Wyck the Edith. The judges were P. M. Van Wyck and Peter Le Roy. Commodore Grinnell officiated as starter. The wind blew strongly from west-south-west, and the boats were given time allowance at the start. The word was first given the Thetis at 11:15 A. M., and she went away in splendid style, heading for Van Rensselaer's Point, a mile north, followed by the Mollie at 11:18⅔ and the Edith at 11:21⅓. The run to the first stake-boat was a very fast one, but the gaps between the yachts did not appear to change until after the turn was accomplished; then the Mollie began to gain upon the leader, with the Edith only a minute behind. The sheets were now hauled in and the three headed down the river against the wind, the Mollie continuing to decrease the gap between her and the Thetis. At Low Point the Edith fell back considerably, and it became evident that she was overmatched or badly managed. From the dock at New-Hamburg to the second turn at Van Rensselaer's Point the Mollie gained rapidly on the Thetis, but the Edith was now virtually out of the race. Adroit management on board the Mollie soon brought her to the front, and on passing the New-Hamburg dock coming down she had decidedly the best of it, amid much excitement and wild cheering. The Mollie continued to increase her well-earned lead during the run home, and crossed the line at 3:02, two minutes ahead of her antagonist. The Edith was withdrawn from the contest after turning the Van Rensselaer Point buoy the second time.

SUMMARY.

MATCH RACE, July 26, 1874, over an eighteen-mile course, from New-Hamburg dock, on the Hudson, between the cat-rigged yacht Thetis, sloop-yacht Mollie, and sloop-yacht Edith, of the Central Hudson Yacht Club. Prize, silver service. Wind fresh, W. S. W.

Yacht.	Length.		Left.			Returned.			Time.		
	Ft.	In.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
Thetis	20	4	11	15	00	3	05		3	50	00
Mollie	22	2	11	18	40	3	03		3	44	21
Edith	23	6	11	21	20	drawn.					

The Newburg yacht Sortie, and the New-Hamburg yacht Fidget, are matched in an eighteen mile race, in Newburg Bay, to come off on the 26th of August.

The second regatta of the Central Hudson Yacht Club will come off in Newburg Bay on the 13th of August, and a Fall regatta of the same club will occur in September.

THE CAPTURE OF THE KRATON AT ACHEEN BY THE DUTCH.

The weekly military journal of Berlin has just published an account by a Dutch officer of the capture of the Kraton at Acheen, which, though brief, is complete and interesting, being the first that has appeared with any scientific pretensions, or, indeed, that is thoroughly comprehensible. The whole combatant force which Gen. Van Swieten found available for his intended operation amounted to barely 5,000 men, including two companies of engineers; and among his infantry was a small contingent of allies from a friendly part of Sumatra, which it was not thought desirable to bring into action, as their presence had in fact "a political character chiefly." The landing was effected on a peninsula about 2,000 yards from the fortress, so as to be beyond the range of its sixty guns, a stockade prepared to prevent it being captured, after a short resistance, which formed a *point d'appui* to cover the first batteries. This was on the 12th of December, and advances were gradually made by throwing up separate bits of sapwork in the direction of the Kraton, protecting the little force as it went on by a closed redoubt here and there, for the resistance of the enemy was most to be feared in the form of the sorties which his superior numbers enabled him to make on the flanks and rear of the approaches. On the 6th of January the advance of the besiegers lodged itself firmly in a mosque built within musket range of the north-west angle of the fortress. Reconaissances showed the profile of the latter to be too strong to be safely attempted by open assault; so Gen. Van Swieten for the next week carried his line of sap, still carefully protected, along its western front, without approaching any nearer, and by the 12th had got so far as to command the southern side, where the rear of the Kraton was covered by a swamp. Preparations were now made for running up a sap on the western angle and breaching, should the movement already made on the enemy's communications with the rear not frighten him into abandoning his stronghold. But the risk of assault was rendered unnecessary by the success of the commander-in-chief's strategic movements. The defenders were also demoralized by the failure of their sorties to stop the continuous advance; and when a few nights later Gen. Verspyck was detached along the swamp, as though to threaten the entire inclosure of the fortress, the garrison began to evacuate it in parties under cover of the darkness. On the morning of the 23d Gen. Van Swieten observed that the fire had ceased from within, and, throwing out a company in skirmishing order from his parallel to reconnoitre, the works were entered without opposition. The fortress had proved far stronger than the Dutch had anticipated; but its acquisition has on this very account given them at once a firm foothold on the newly-conquered kingdom, and the 2,500 men who are left to garrison the Kraton could, with proper supplies, hold it against any odds.

THE VICKSBURG TROUBLE.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Adjt. Gen. Platt, of the Department of the South, in a letter to the War Department, refers to the ordering of troops to Vicksburg, and expresses the opinion that Acting Gov. Davis, of Mississippi, will not be able to make out a sufficient case to warrant the interference of the Federal authorities.

SARATOGA.

THE RACING SEASON.

DISCUSSION ON THE RACE FOR THE TRAVERS STAKES—CRUEL DOCTORING OF TOM BOWLING—TO-DAY'S RACES—THE POOLS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Monday, July 27, 1874.

The heavy rain-storm which visited Saratoga last night completely laid the clouds of dust which for the past two days have afflicted the village. It has not improved the condition of the atmosphere, however, but has left a close, muggy, and cloudy vapor behind, which necessitates the violent agitation of fans. The cooling breezes of the last few days tended to make the hotel piazzas the favorite resorts, and seats on them were at a premium. To-day all is change, and there is a general rush to the lake. Except during the regatta week Saratoga has never been so crowded as at the present time. Every hotel is full to overflowing, and Congress Hall is turning away people. The sporting element is, of course, in the ascendant, and will be during the prevalence of the racing fever, which is now raging fiercely. The remarkable contest for the Travers Stake on Saturday is the chief topic of conversation. Everybody in the vicinity of the reporters' stand declared Steel Eyes to have won it, and the reporters themselves marked him as the leading horse, but the judges saw differently, and made it a dead heat between Atilla and Acrobat, as already known. There has never been such a race between three-year-olds in this country, and the excitement at the finish was beyond description. There is much interest manifested in the fate of Tom Bowling. Mr. McGrath does not like the idea of retiring the great horse, and is doing all in his power to make him sound again. He has obtained the services of the well-known expert on the diseases of the hoof, Mr. Alexander Dunbar, who this morning performed an operation on Tom's feet. He claims that he can cure the horse, and began by expanding Tom's feet, and with the aid of an instrument forced open the heels of the horse, and ran two nails in the hoof and into the quick. When they were pulled out the blood ran copiously, and the noble horse flinched and was evidently in great pain. Notwithstanding Mr. Dunbar is willing to risk his reputation on the result of his doctoring, and Mr. McGrath's implicit confidence in the professor, still old horsemen shake their heads, and cannot see what benefit will be derived from torturing the horse by cutting away and splitting open his hoofs. Mr. McGrath, however, is satisfied.

The race for the Saratoga Cup promises to be in every way as close and exciting as the Travers Stake. Mr. Belmont's fine colt, Ill Used, is hopelessly crippled in two of his legs, and is not here, but the field of horses will embrace at least six good ones. There is Springbok and Katie Pease, Preakness, Wanderer, Merodac, Fellowcraft, Eolus, and possibly some others. The betting between Springbok and Preakness is already heavy, with the odds in favor of the former. Wanderer, however, has many warm admirers, who say that if he is as good a horse as when he won the Westchester and Monmouth Cups he will not be beaten. He easily defeated Preakness in the Monmouth Cup.

The Saratoga Racing Association has offered the Rowing Association the net proceeds of one of the extra days' racing, and the latter has accepted the offer, and on Saturday passed a resolution thanking Mr. Travers, the President of the Racing Association, for the kind offer. The preparations for the annual regatta in the latter part of August are progressing rapidly, and the crews are beginning to arrive. The Savannah four came on Saturday night, and are registered at the American Hotel. Yesterday they went to the lake, and their shell followed them this morning.

TO-MORROW'S RACING.

The programme for the second day of the meeting calls for three races. The first is the Alabama Stakes, for three-year-old fillies, one mile and an eighth, which closed with forty-two nominations, out of which there will be the following seven starters, viz.: D. McDaniel's ch. f. Madge, by imp. Australian, out of Alabama, by Brown Dick; W. Cottrill's ch. f. Bonaventure, by Harry of the West, out of Maggie G., by Brown Dick; August Belmont's b. f. Beatrice, by Kentucky, out of Bernice, by Stockwell, and b. f. Countess, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington, by imp. Eclipse; Wm. M. Conner's ch. f. Moonbeam, by Planet, out of Edina, by imp. Knight of St. George; F. Morris' b. f. Regardless, by imp. Eclipse, out of imp. Barbarity, by Simoon; and J. W. Hunt Reynolds' b. f. Valdine, by Lexington, out of Volga, by imp. Glencoe. The second race is a dash of three-quarters of a mile for all ages, and eleven horses are entered. These are: Marmion, Catesby, Theodora, Quits, Katie Pease, Dublin, First Chance, Mildew, Minnie Mac, Governess, and R. W. Cameron's b. f. Warminster, out of Sophia. The third race is a steeplechase of about two miles and a half, and only two have accepted the weights. These are: Bullet with 154 pounds, and George West with 150 pounds.

THE POOLS.

The pools on these events sold as follows:

ALABAMA STAKES.

Bonaventure	$325	$405	$400
Madge	140	150	145
Regardless	125	90	125
Beatrice } Countess }	105	120	140
Moonbeam	85	85	85
Valdine	40	35	30
	$825	$885	$925

THREE-QUARTER DASH.

Katie Pease	$555	$510
Catesby	105	90
Dublin	70	75
First Chance	50	110
Theodora	40	35
Quits	35	30
Minnie Mac	30	30
Warminster Filly	30	20
Mildew	20	20
Governess	25	35
Marmion	20	15
	$980	$970

STEEPLECHASE.

George West	$150
Bullet	105

A heavy shower fell while the pools were selling; but it was clearing off at 9 o'clock.

POOL-SELLING IN THIS CITY.

At Johnson's, last evening, pools sold as follows:

THREE-QUARTER MILE DASH.

Katie Pease	$195	$160
Dublin	51	45
First Chance	25	16
Quits	20	12
Catesby	20	12
Minnie Mac	20	14
Field	36	24

ALABAMA STAKES—ONE AND ONE-EIGHTH MILES.

Bonaventure	$100	$80
Belmont	71	57
Regardless	60	61
Madge	39	34
Moonbeam	31	25
Valdine	16	16
Total	$317	$273

STEEPLE CHASE.

George West	$100	$120
Bullet	80	95

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

The London *Times*, referring to the attempt on Prince Bismarck's life, says that it is natural that the suspicions of the public should turn against the Church with which the Imperial Chancellor has been engaged in so long and relentless a struggle. We must, of course, (the *Times* observes,) receive the first surmises of the Police with caution, for, even if it should prove that the assassin is a Catholic fanatic, it does not follow that he has accomplices, or that his crime was suggested by any priestly adviser. Yet we must regard the incident as most unfortunate. If it be established that the assassin is an Ultramontane, the antipathy with which the Roman Church is regarded by the Liberal Party in Germany and by the great body of the Protestant population will deepen at once. The Germans are not a bloody people; the irritation and resentment excited by the attempt will be universal, and we may look for redoubled activity in the prosecution of the law, while the opposition will be paralyzed.

Some biographical details regarding the young man who shot Prince Bismarck are telegraphed by the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*. Edward Kullman is a journeyman cooper, twenty years old, a Roman Catholic, and member of several religious societies. He is a native of Magdeburg, his father being a huckster, selling dried fish. His mother has been in a lunatic asylum at Halle for the last year. Edward, the would-be assassin, at the age of fourteen, was apprenticed to a master cooper in his native city. Upon the expiration of his term of four years, he traveled for a year or so, working in different cities at his trade, as is the custom of German workmen. He then returned to Magdeburg, and soon after, in company with some dissolute comrades, attacked his late master in the street, stabbing and wounding him, though not dangerously, for which he was sent to prison for three months. After this he went to Salszwedel, where he joined the Catholic Journeyman's Society, and three months ago he disappeared without leaving any clue behind him. He is described as a remarkably stolid fellow, coarse, cool, and determined. At the interview with Prince Bismarck, after the deed, he is stated to have openly avowed his intention to kill the man who, in his opinion, is injuring the Pope and oppressing the Church. He is also reported to have said in prison that he had accomplices who knew what he was about to do, a statement apparently borne out by a slip of paper found on his person, containing Bismarck's address in Kissingen, in elegant writing.

RAILROAD "SCALPING."

HOW THE TRAVELING PUBLIC ARE SWINDLED—AN ABUSE THAT CALLS FOR A REMEDY.

The Chicago *Times* of the 25th July has the following article on railroad "scalping," which must prove of interest to the traveling public:

Railroad officials have expended a great deal of righteous indignation over the "scalping" business by which their tickets are bought and sold by outside parties. The business has been a serious detriment to the roads, and has created a set of sharpers, who drive a lucrative business at the expense of the companies. How to remedy the evil, and confine the ticket-selling business to its legitimate channel, has been a serious, and so far an insolvable problem. People who buy tickets for any distant point, and do not use all their coupons, have a right to dispose of the remaining coupon or coupons to whom they please. There is no law to repress such a practice, and no law could ever be devised to prevent it. Then the "scalpers" have their rights of buying, in common with the rights of selling. No law covers either case, and the practice of fleecing the railroads continues. The only possible solution of the trouble is the abolition of selling tickets; but this would be attended with interminable inconveniences. Where a company sells passage over other connecting roads, it would be impossible for the various roads to account for their portion of the fare. Even a single ticket would possess the same features for sale and barter as the coupon system. On all sides there appear insuperable difficulties in the way of annihilating the "scalping" business, and the railroad companies are most sorely perplexed to get over it. The best system that can be devised on their part seems inadequate, and the "scalpers" are reaping a very rich harvest off the earnings of the roads.

While they are so very intent on breaking up the business of outside parties the companies appear to have overlooked a very prominent feature of the trade at their own doors. In striking at a lesser evil they have blindly passed over a greater one right under their own olfactories. It remains for THE TIMES to indicate how "scalping" operations may be carried on in the very offices of the companies, and for this purpose an illustration will be given, which came to light yesterday, and which may be taken as a sample of the whole.

A few days ago a gentleman named A. C. Taylor arrived in this city from Leavittsburg, Ohio. He was on his way to Missouri, and accordingly purchased a second-class ticket at the office of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad, for which he paid $14 40 yesterday morning. Shortly after he determined to invest in an accidental insurance ticket, and again sought the office, where he soon secured what he desired. He then boarded the 9 o'clock train, and was soon on his way to his objective point. When the train reached the city limits the conductor made his tour for tickets, and accosted Mr. Taylor for his pasteboard. Mr. Taylor opened his pocket-book, but there was no ticket where the ticket had been stowed away and where it ought to have been. He was puzzled to account for its absence, and explained to the conductor, but explanations proved no equivalent for the desired fare. As a result, Mr. Taylor determined to get off the train and retrace his steps to the depot, to obtain, if possible, his ticket or a clue to its whereabouts. He had an idea that he must have dropped it in getting his insurance ticket, and thought it possible that the agent might have picked it up. On reaching the depot he found the ticket office of the Burlington Road closed, but found the office of the Illinois Central open. Inquiries there failed to reveal that the ticket had been found. After searching for the other ticket agent he found that the number of his missing ticket was "No. 4, form 225, St. Joseph, Mo., via Hopkins," and was told to go to the various "scalping" offices in the city and warn the agents not to buy it. He did so, and returned to the depot. He was then informed by the agent in the Illinois Central office that the ticket could, perhaps, be recovered, and was told to come around again in a short time, when it would be seen what could be done. Mr. Taylor, agreeable to request, again appeared, and was then informed that an agent in the office had bought it and would return it for half its value. Mr. Taylor objected, and said it was hardly right to serve him in that manner. He had warned the agent not to buy it, and yet, in the face of that warning, the tickets had been bought. It was a very singular thing, and he was unable to account for it.

The agent replied that the warning was not made until after 10 o'clock, and that the ticket had been bought at that hour. Mr. Taylor showed that it was before 10 o'clock that he had warned them, and yet they had not heeded him. He therefore refused to pay for it, and went away. He, however, shortly returned and agreed to leave his watch as a guarantee, as he had no more cash than he needed for his journey. The agent agreed, received the watch, and turned over the ticket. To show the transaction the following was given to Mr. Taylor:

$7 50. CHICAGO, July 24, 1874.

Received of A. C. Taylor, one watch and chain, in payment for ticket, to be redeemed on or before Aug. 10, 1874. H. T. MILES, Illinois Central Railroad.

The ticket tallied exactly with the missing one, and Mr. Taylor came to the conclusion that either the ticket had been picked up by the agent, or it must have been stolen by some thieves in league with the railroad employes. While investigating the matter, he learned from outside parties that the Illinois Central Depot is a resort for thieves who watch their chances for pilfering either money or tickets from bucolic strangers. Several instances were learned where parties had been fleeced, and where railroad employes had countenanced and "stood in" with the thieves. The above transaction certainly gives strong probability to this story of the way things are run in the old railroad rookery. It is the finest hole in the city for pilfering, and desperate and suspicious looking characters may always be seen there lounging about day after day on the sharp lookout for victims. If the railroad companies that occupy the depot will give the matter their careful attention and give Miles an overhauling, it may redound to their credit. Something ought to be done, and when done, the "scalping" business will no doubt be found to have received a blow. Let the companies take an introspection, and there is not the least doubt that something startling will be found. It is due not only to themselves, but the public, who demand protection against swindlers from within as well as without.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A destructive fire occurred at St. Andrews, N. B., on Saturday. Clark's hotel, an engine-house, and the Town Hall and sixty stand of rifles were destroyed, and seven valuable horses were burned. The loss is not given. The only insurances were $3,000 on the hotel and $400 on the engine-house.

A two-story double house, with barn and out-buildings, owned by Rodney Johnson and John Green, in Goffstown Village, N. H., near Manchester, were destroyed by an incendiary fire on Saturday night. The loss is $4,000; insured for $2,700 in the Continental, of New-York.

John Bayles' grocery store, at Fort Montgomery, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on Sunday night. Loss $4,000; partially insured.

LOCAL FIRES.

Shortly before 6 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the basement of No. 165 Bleecker street, occupied as a laundry by Mrs. Whitehead, which resulted in $200 damage; fully insured.

DAMAGE TO THE CANAL LOCKS AT WEST TROY.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 27.—Owing to damages to canal locks at West Troy, a large collection of boats are here to enter the canal at this point.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Rev. Joseph D. Newlin, of Philadelphia, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Lieut. Commander Silas Casey, Jr., United States Navy, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Lord Ebrington and D. F. Fortescue, of England, are at the Brevoort House.

Lieut. Abner H. Merrill, Military Instructor at Amherst College, is at the Everett House.

Gen. Joseph R. Anderson, of Richmond, and Hon. Lucius Robinson, of Elmira, are at the Hoffman House.

Prof. J. S. Schanck, of Princeton College, and Gen. G. P. Este, of Washington, are at the Astor House.

Gen. V. D. Grover, of Norfolk, and Ex-Congressman W. H. Upson, of Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Gov. H. C. Warmoth, of Louisiana; Postmaster John F. Smyth, of Albany, and Homer Ramsdell, of Newburg, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Col. Thomas A. Scott, of Philadelphia; Gen. B. R. Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Gen. J. N. Knapp, of Gov. Dix's staff, and Congressman W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, are at the Windsor Hotel.

FOREST FIRE ON LONG ISLAND.

Information reached this City yesterday that on Friday last a fire commenced in the woods near the line of the South-side Railroad, about fifteen miles east of Hicksville, and extended to the Long Island Central Road, about four miles distance, and thence to the North Shore Road, in all a distance of ten miles across the island. It is supposed that the fire originated in the neighborhood of Brentwood, between Deerfoot Park and Suffolk Station. A large amount of timber has already been destroyed, and the evidences are that there will be more destruction unless a heavy rain sets in soon.

MOVEMENTS OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIPS.

Steam-ship City of Panama sailed from New-York July 25, for Aspinwall direct, with fifteen passengers and 340 tons freight.

Steam-ship Acapulco arrived in New-York July 27, from Aspinwall, with 127 passengers and 904 tons freight.

Steam-ship Colon arrived in Aspinwall, from New-York, July 25, and brought 160 of crew of City of Guatemala. Remainder on the City of Guatemala, with Captain, all well.

Steam-ship Great Republic arrived in Yokohama July 20.

Steam-ship Japan sailed from Hong Kong July 25, for Yokohama and San Francisco, with 600 emigrants and full cargo, including 1,700 tons of teas for New-York, via Panama.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

A CARNIVAL AT SCHUETZEN PARK TO-DAY—LIST OF PRIZES AND ENTRIES.

Under the auspices of the American Athletic Association, a series of athletic performances will be inaugurated to-day at Schuetzen Park, Sixty-third street and First avenue. The following programme will be carried out:

Running Match, 100 Yards—First prize, silver medal; second prize, opera glass.

Running Match, one mile—Prize, massive silver cup.

Walking Match, half mile—First prize, watch; second prize, $5.

Walking Match, one mile—First prize, champion medal and badge; second prize, pair of walking shoes.

Wrestling—Devonshire style, $15; French style, $15; collar and elbow, $15.

Lifting heavy weights—Prize, $20.

English Skittles—Prize, silver medal.

Sparring—Feather weights, prize, silver cup. Light weights, first prize, massive silver cup; second prize, pair of boxing-gloves. Middle weights, first prize, massive silver pitcher; second prize, set of studs.

The entries for the above, all of which it is expected will compete, are as follows:

Running, 100 yards—Alfred Cook, Michael Coburn, Edward Mallahan, Frank Bethel, Joseph Cox, Abraham Welsher, Tom Lucas, Frank Lucas, —— Sheppard, A. Reid, William Heeney.

Running, one mile—Joseph Cox, Tom Lucas, Wm. Heeney, James Kelly.

Walking, half mile—Edward Mullen, William Brown, William MacDonnell, James Adams, Michael Lindsay, John Stubbs, Joseph Cox, J. Wilson.

Walking, one mile—Edward Mullen, William Brown, William MacDonnell, James Adams, John Stubbs, Joseph Cox, J. Wilson.

Wrestling, Devonshire style—Darby Doyle, Albert Ellis.

Wrestling, collar and elbow—Joseph Coburn, Phil. Casey, Mat. Grace, Joe Ryan.

Wrestling, French style—Francois Fouche, Andre Christol, Harry Howard.

Lifting weights—James Grimes, Francois Fouche, Andre Christol.

Carrying heavy weights—Andre Christol, Francois Fouche.

English skittles—Alfred Cook and Wm. Brown.

Sparring, feather weights—Charles Lemmon, Young Burke, and W. Heeney.

Sparring, light weights—Mike Coburn, Edward Mallahan, Arthur Chambers, John Saunders, George Seddons, Patsy O'Hara, George Siler, Dan Dougherty, W. Madden, James Kelly, Peter Banagher.

Sparring, middle weights—John Murphy, George Rooke, Thomas Denny.

The performances will commence at 3 P. M.

LATE DISCOVERY.—MORSE'S LUXURENE for the hair and scalp, most refined of all oleine dressings, and most serviceable in stopping the hair from falling off. Price, 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. Wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., CHAS. N. CRITTENTON, and others in New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Not an Alcoholic Wash.

BURNETT'S MATCHLESS COCOAINE

A perfect hair-dressing.—*Advertisement.*

Don't buy an "Elastic Truss" till you have seen Pomeroy's, price $4, at 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Beautiful Lips should disclose, when parted, rows of spotless ivory, set in cushions of ruby red. SOZODONT alone will keep the ivory unsullied, the setting ruddy, and the breath pure.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm LOZENGES, give the best possible effect. Children having worms require immediate attention. 25c. a box.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

MARRIED.

TITSWORTH—POTTER.—In Plainfield, N. J., on July 22, by Rev. A. H. Lewis, of Shiloh, N. J., Mr. JOSEPH M. TITSWORTH to Miss EVA P., eldest daughter of C. Potter, Jr., all of Plainfield.

DIED.

AUBERNON.—At Paris, France, on 7th July, PHILIPPE AUBERNON, formerly a merchant of this City, and for the past twenty-five years connected with the firms of Thirion, Maillard & Co. and L. Maillard & Co., of Paris and New-York.

BERRI.—On Sunday evening, July 26, WILLIAM BERRI, Sr., aged 60 years.

The funeral will take place from No. 448 West 20th st., to-day, July 28, at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend without farther notice.

CHEESWRIGHT.—In Brooklyn, July 27, EDWARD, son of Rev. James Cheeswright, of Bath, England.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 434 State st., on Wednesday, July 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ English papers please copy.

DENNISTOUN.—At Lagarie Gareloch, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, on July 16, ALEXANDER DENNISTOUN, Esq., of Golfhill, formerly M. P. for Dumbartonshire, in the 85th year of his age.

HARRIOTT.—Entered into rest, on Sunday, July 26, JOHN V. HARRIOTT, late President of Firemen's Insurance Company, in the 50th year of his age.

Funeral on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Hanson Place Baptist Church, corner of Hanson place and Portland av., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend.

HEWITT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 27, MAHLON T. HEWITT, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 113 Quincy st., on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

HUNTTING.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, July 26, of cholera infantum, GRACE MADISON, only child of T. D. and Georgie Hammond Huntting, aged 3 months and 17 days.

Funeral Tuesday, 2 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 635 Pacific st.

MARTIN.—On Sunday, 26th inst., SAMUEL, son of the late Samuel and Hannah S. Martin, in the 57th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his brother, Joshua S. Martin, corner Monroe av. and Mary st., Elizabeth, N. J., Tuesday, 28th inst., at 4 P. M. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment Wednesday morning, by the 9:15 A. M. train, Harlem Railroad.

POTTER.—On Saturday evening, July 25, at the residence of his father, Right Rev. the Bishop of New-York, HORATIO POTTER, Jr., First Lieutenant and Adjutant Seventeenth United States Infantry.

Funeral services from Christ Church, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

STEPHENS.—At Yonkers, Monday, July 27, ROBERT STEPHENS, nephew of W. Gibson, New-York.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his residence, School st., Yonkers, at 4:30 o'clock, Wednesday, the 29th inst. The members of Union Chapter R. A. M. No. 180, and of Manhattan Commandery No. 31 are also requested to attend. Cars leave 30th st. at 3 o'clock.

☞ Newburg papers please copy.

SWASEY.—Suddenly, at New-Britain, Conn., July 26, AGNES, wife of E. P. Swasey, M. D., and daughter of Wm. B. Smyth, Esq., of this City.

VANTASSELL.—At Harlem, Monday, 27th inst., of cholera infantum, FRANK L., Jr., youngest child of Frank L. and Imogen A. Vantassell, aged eight months and thirteen days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his grandparents, No. 150 East 124th st., between 3d and 4th avs., this (Tuesday) evening at 8 o'clock. The remains will be interred in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery to-morrow forenoon. Train leaves 30th st. at 9:55 A. M.

VAN VELSOR.—On Monday, July 27, at Waverly, N. Y., BENJ. VAN VELSOR, aged seventy-two years and four days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the M. E. Church, Flushing, L. I., at 4 P. M. this day, July 28.

WHITLOCK.—On Monday, at 3 A. M., HATTIE BELL, daughter of Thaddeus J. and S. Hattie Whitlock, aged seven weeks.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandfather, Lewis R. Davis, No. 54 West 35th st., New-York, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

GEO. T. TRIMBLE ASSOCIATION OF OLD PUBLIC SCHOOL No. 7.—Members of this Association are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of our late esteemed Ex-President John V. Harriott from the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Hanson place and Portland avenue, Brooklyn, on this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

DANIEL SLOTE, President.

DANIEL D. EARLE, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland and Chronic Affections (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-page 12mo. pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the Author, will be sent free to any address. Depot and reception-rooms, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

50,000 PEOPLE HAVE HAD TEETH EXtracted under our pure, fresh GAS without pain or injury, and thousands are wearing our beautiful artificial Dentures with entire satisfaction. Prices of all operations very moderate. New location, No. 45 East 23d st., opposite Association Hall.

DR. WAIT & SON.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 1, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 12 M., on WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 and 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, July 27, William Kennelly, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land on the southerly side and point of junction of Fort George avenue and Tenth avenue, (Dyckman estate,) 77x493.6x101.4x493.10, to John H. White, for $4,910.

Dingee, Porter & Co. sold, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, a plot of land, 50x124, on the north-east corner of Jacob and Hoffman avenues, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward, City of New-York, to Reuben Mapelsden, for $2,000.

James M. Miller adjourned the foreclosure sale of the premises, No. 120 Chambers street, and No. 50 Warren street, to to-day, Tuesday, July 28.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for to-day at the Exchange are as follows:

By Wm. Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot on the north side of Fifty-first street, 406.3 feet east of Second avenue. Also, under the direction of W. C. Connor, Sheriff, all the right, title, and interest of George Gale in and to the lease of lot, buildings, and appurtenances No. 312 West Forty-first street.

By A. H. Muller & Son, adjourned Supreme Court sale in foreclosure, under the direction of Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the two houses and plot of land, 50 by 60, on the north-west corner of Carmine street and Bedford street.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Sidney H. Stuart, Referee, of the house and lot, 18.9 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, 156.3 feet east of Seventh avenue.

By James M. Miller, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of C. B. Hill, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick store and lot, 25 by 75, No. 120 Chambers street, and the five-story brick store, 25 by 100, No. 50 Warren street.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Saturday, July 25, plans for new buildings have been submitted and unsafe buildings reported at the department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams Superintendent, as follows:

New Buildings.

First avenue, south-west corner of Eighty-first street, three brick stores and tenements, each four stories, 25 by 52; W. & R. Johnson, owners.

Third avenue, No. 384, first-class brick store, four stories, 25 by 114; Robert Gregg, owner.

Sixth avenue, east side, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, nine brick French-flat dwellings, each four stories, 22.6 by 74; Cockerill & Spaulding, owners.

Benson street, south side, 150 feet west of Morris avenue, frame dwelling, two stories, 22 by 25; Henry Buttner, owner.

Prospect avenue, east side, 75 feet north of Ewen avenue, frame dwelling, two and a half stories, 20.6 by 30; Harriet Curry, owner.

South-west corner of Greenwich avenue and Christopher street, brick store and tenement, five stories, 26 by 53.6; Schuster Brothers, owners.

East Eighteenth street, Nos. 37 and 41, two first-class brick dwellings, each five stories, 13.6 by 52; George Kuhn, owner.

East Eighteenth street, No. 39, brick French-flat dwelling, five stories, 48 by 92; George Kuhn, owner.

Clinton place, Nos. 129 and 131, two brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 25 by 75; J. M. Ohmeis, owner.

Third avenue, south-west corner of Twenty-third street, brick dwelling and banking-room, four stories, 30 by 75.5; National Bank, owner.

Elton street, south side, 250 feet east of Cortlandt avenue, frame dwelling, two stories, 24 by 25; M. Mench, owner.

Eighty-seventh street, 250 feet east of First avenue, first-class brick dwelling, two stories, 26 by 41.6; Rev. J. Darthaller, owner.

The Bureau of Inspection reports plans submitted for 29 new buildings; estimated cost, $372,000. Of this number 17 are tenements, 11 of which are first-class French flats, costing $173,000, 3 first-class dwellings, and but 1 first-class store; 8 are frame buildings in the new wards. The number of buildings for alteration is 29; estimated cost, $68,800; total cost of alterations and new buildings, $440,800. Special applications for frame and other structures, 22. No details of location of the above new buildings were included in the report.

Unsafe Buildings.

Forty-ninth street, east, No. 202, unsafe chimneys; Margaret Rourk, owner.

Forty-ninth street, east, No. 244, unsafe chimneys; Third Avenue Savings Bank, owner.

Forty-ninth street, east, No. 246, unsafe chimneys; Edward J. Sears, owner.

Crosby street, Nos. 61, 63, 65, 67, and 69, unsafe southerly partition wall; R. W. Woodworth, owner.

Cannon street, No. 86, unsafe north pier; L. Hahn, owner.

Pitt street, No. 119, unsafe front wall; H. M. Bailey, agent.

Third avenue, No. 292, unsafe north-west corner pier; R. M. Pell, owner.

Third avenue, No. 2,364, unsafe platform columns and cornice; W. H. Colwell, owner.

Broadway, No. 3, unsafe north gable wall; W. S. Livingston, owner.

Bleecker street, No. 63, unsafe chimney; Mr. Stevens, owner.

Fifteenth street, east, No. 605, unsafe generally; Richard Deeves, owner.

Ninth street, east, No. 222, unsafe cornice; A. T. Stewart, owner.

Eleventh street, east, No. 725, unsafe generally; B. F. McCahill, owner.

Fiftieth street, south side, 225 feet west of Tenth avenue, unsafe generally; D. Hammel, owner.

South street, north-west corner of Montgomery street, unsafe south and east wall; William Moller & Sons, owners.

Laight street, No. 18, unsafe generally; Mr. Johnston, owner.

Renwick street, No. 33, unsafe chimney; Mr. Meeks, owner.

Bowery, No. 99, unsafe chimney and coping, Mr. Wentworth, owner.

Bowery, No. 101, unsafe chimney and rear wall; H. Morange & Brothers, owners.

Bowery, No. 103, unsafe chimney, coping, and lintel; T. L. Parker, owner.

Seventh avenue, No. 417, unsafe north gable wall; Martin Ungrish, owner.

St. Mark's place, No. 17, unsafe west gable wall; Corporation of the City of New York, owner.

Third avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first street, unsafe north foundation wall; H. Nehmelmann, owner.

Water street, rear of No. 712, unsafe fence; A. P. Van Tuyl, owner.

Sullivan street, No. 235, unsafe chimney; Dr. Doran, owner.

Broome street, south-west corner of Wooster street, unsafe chimney and gutter; S. A. Lewis, owner.

Grand street, north-west corner of Wooster street, unsafe chimney and gutter; Charles Weber, owner.

East Twenty-first street, No. 19, unsafe west gable wall; George A. Osgood, owner.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, JULY 27.

NEW-YORK.

By Wm. Kennelly.

1 plot of land, 77x493.6x101.4x493.10, on s. s. Fort George av. at junction of 10th av.; Dyckman Estate	$4,910

By Dingee, Porter & Co.

1 plot of land, 50x124, on n. e. corner of Jacob and Hoffman avs., Fordham; Twenty-fourth Ward	$2,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, July 25.

Canal st., s. w. corner Elizabeth st., 47x50, ¼ part	$6,750
Charles st., n. s. 170.2 ft. w. of Greenwich av., 2 x95	14,500
Delancey st., No. 109, s. s., 46.5 ft. w. of Essex st., 24.6x100.4	28,250
Delancey st., No. 218, s. s., 50 ft. e. of Pitt st., 25x100	10,100
39th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d av., 27.4x99.10	9,500
42d st., s. s., 435.5 ft. w. of 10th av., 19.7x98.9, ½ part	800
52d st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Lexington av., 25x100.5	5,000
52d st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Lexington av., 25x100.5	5,000
52d st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Lexington av., 25x100.5	5,000
76th st., s. s., 130 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x102.2	20,000
119th st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 9th av., 50x100	5,000
Clinton av., n. s., 550 ft. w. of 2d st., 50x100	500
9th av., Nos. 232 and 234, e. s., 24.8 ft. n. of 24th st., 49.4x100	20,100
9th av., No. 232, e. s., 24.8 ft. n. of 24th st., 24.8x100	12,000
9th av., e. s., 74.1 ft. n. of 24th st., 24.8x100	10,000
9th av., Nos. 242 and 244, s. e. corner 25th st., 44.4x100	25,000
9th av., Nos. 238 and 240, e. s., 49.4 ft. s. of 25th st., 49.4x100	20,000
Interior lot on centre line, between 32d and 33d sts., 175 ft. w. of 6th av., runs n. 57.6 ft., thence s. w. 26.1 ft., thence s. 50.8 ft., thence e. 25 ft	4,500

LEASE RECORDED.

24th st., No. 235 West, 10 years, per year, taxes, insurance, &c	$1,750

LEIGH HUNT AND HAYDON.

From St. James' Magazine.

"If it be possible," writes St. Paul, "as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men." To Leigh Hunt, in his maturer years, it was impossible. Where he found nothing to praise, he found a great deal to pity. There was much calling for both praise and pity in one of the friends of his youth—the stormy, sensitive, jealous, warm-hearted Benjamin Robert Haydon, whose life, in spite of many hard-won and triumphantly-enjoyed successes, was marred by the defects which mainly occasioned his lamentable death—a violent, an inordinate self-assertion—an insatiable, absorbing love of praise—or, as many of his friends would have said, a strong consciousness of genius. There was actual disease of the brain to account for and excuse these morbid excesses of feeling, and to produce the final tragedy. The last entries in his journals simply prove that he was excited and distracted even to insanity for some time before the awful end, and that his mind could no longer bear the strain of pecuniary embarrassments and unsatisfied ambition. "Hunt and I liked each other so much," Haydon proceeds, "that we soon became intimate. His mind was poetical in a high degree. He relished and felt art without knowing anything of its technicalities. I was painting 'Dentatus,' and when he saw it he entered into it at once." Of this picture Leigh Hunt said, in one of the happy phrases with which his criticisms always sparkled, "It is a bit of old embodied lightning." The two friends together escorted "Dentatus" to the Academy, and Hunt so distracted poor Haydon with suggesting all the horrible possibilities of the transit—ladders being run through the picture, dray horses trampling it, &c.—that in an agony of clearing the way, Haydon himself tripped up one of the bearers, and nearly sent "Dentatus" into the gutter! "In *belles lettres*, though not equal to Fuseli [!], Hunt had a more delightful way of conveying what he knew. Then we were nearly of age, he being only three years older than myself, and he had an open, affectionate manner which was most engaging, and a literary, longing laziness of poetical gossip, which, to an artist's mind, was very improving. At the time of our acquaintance he really was, whether in private conversation or surrounded by his friends, in honesty of principle and unfailing love of truth [illegible] in wit and fun, [illegible] the most delightful beings I ever knew." Leigh Hunt was no "Summer" friend. "If," says his son Thornton, "he heard that a friend was in trouble his house was offered as a 'home;' and it was literally so many times in his life." Here is an instance: When, in 1812, Haydon's troubles gathered thick and fast upon him, in consequence of his fierce feuds with the Academy, in which there were injustice on one side and intemperance on the other, till he was actually in want of food and shelter, he records in his diary, "The Hunts, always generous, helped me as far as they could. * * * Leigh Hunt behaved nobly. He offered me always a plate at his table till 'Solomon' was done. John Hunt assured me that, as far as his means went, I might be easy." Again: "Spent this evening with Leigh Hunt at West End. Walked out and in furiously after dinner, which did me great good. Leigh Hunt's society is always delightful. I do not know a purer, a more virtuous character, or a more witty, funny, and enlivening man."

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT HARLEM—SMALL BROWN-stone houses on 123d st., near 5th av., Nos. 9 and 11. Inquire of J. M. FIELDER, No. 102 East 111th st.; terms to suit.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

NO. 247 ADELPHI ST., BROOKLYN.—FOR sale three-story high-stoop frame house, brick basement and cellar; all improvements; lot 25x126; price, $7,000; terms to suit purchaser. Apply to J. C. CLINTON, No. 40 East 18th st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BEST LOTS IN FLUSHING

ON $10 MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

MONEY LOANED TO THOSE DESIRING TO BUILD.

Don't buy anywhere else when you can get in a first-class locality for half the money; only six miles from this City; 120 trains daily; fare 10½ cents over railroad and ferry. Excellent schools and churches of every denomination, gas-lamps, sewerage, water in pipes, flagged sidewalks, and good society. All the comforts and luxuries of city life for what you now pay for rent. It costs nothing to examine.

FREE EXCURSIONS FOUR TIMES DAILY.

Ladies shown every courtesy.

Maps and free tickets at

BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK'S,
REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS,
No 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

RICH FARMING LANDS

IN NEBRASKA.

Now for Sale very Cheap!

TEN YEARS' CREDIT, INTEREST ONLY 6 PER CENT.

SEND FOR "THE PIONEER,"

A handsome Illustrated paper, containing the Homestead Law, a NEW NUMBER just published, mailed free to all parts of the world. Address,

O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner, Union Pacific Railroad,
Omaha, Neb.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PLACE OF TWELVE acres on North Shore Staten Island; high ground, picturesque, and healthy.
J. MATHEWSON & SON, No. 4 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LESPINASSEE & FRIEDMAN, Auctioneers, NO. 3 PINE ST., WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

By order Executors of JOHN A. WILSON, Deceased, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 29,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES, ON ARRIVAL OF SPECIAL TRAIN FROM NEW-YORK,

800 VERY VALUABLE LOTS IN

ELIZABETH, N. J.

THIS SPLENDID PROPERTY is laid out with great care; avenues are paved, curbed, and guttered: all assessments paid; surrounding improvements the best.

THE LOTS front on the NEWARK BOULEVARD every lot available for immediate use; eighty-five trains to New-York daily. Luncheon before the sale.

70 PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON MORTGAGE FOR THREE YEARS.

Trains leave foot of Cortlandt st. at 11 o'clock, making stoppage at Newark.

For maps, railroad passes, apply to

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 3 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

FOR RENT—ST. JAMES HOTEL, BALTIMORE.—This hotel will be finished the 1st of October next. It is situated at the corner of Charles and Centre sts., opposite the Washington Monument, in the most fashionable locality. Occupies about 90 by 155 feet. No hotel in Baltimore possesses greater advantages.
Apply to Messrs. J. T. GITTINGS & CO., Bankers, Baltimore.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET.—STABLES ON WEST 35TH ST.; CARriage house and rooms over; also, several stalls on West 33 st. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SONS, No. 270 West 34th st., corner 8th av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—HOUSE WITH IMPROVEments; eight rooms, furnished or unfurnished, within one hour of City Hall, New-York. Address A. PARSONS, No. 117 Nassau st., New-York, stating terms and particulars.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

IT WILL pay you well to go THERE EVERY DAY.

Orders from the watering-places and any part of the country FILLED PROMPTLY.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., New-York.

During July and August this establishment will close on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,

TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,

CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.

METALS.

NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A WELL ESTABLISHed house; must be a thorough man of business with good connections and a fair amount of capital; communicate in the fullest manner; all letters will be regarded as strictly confidential. Address X., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A GREAT CHANCE.—STOCK, FIXTURES, AND good will of an old-established confectionery, ice-cream, and toy business, now doing well; will be sold at a bargain, owner having other business on hand. Apply on premises, No. 511 2d av., near 28th st.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS

for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER AND wine cooler, is the best food and ice keeper. Send for book. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE, solicit orders for blank books, paper, stationery, printing, and lithographic work. Prices low.

PERSONAL.

WANTED FOR ADOPTION—A YOUNG BOY; must be over six months old, healthy, attractive, promising, of intelligent and refined American parent[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

SINKING FUND BONDS

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Principal payable in Gold in 20 years; Interest 8 per cent. in currency, or 7 per cent. in sterling money.

THESE BONDS ARE ISSUED TO RETIRE THE OUTSTANDING INCOME BONDS, OR TO FUND OTHER INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COMPANY.

They are a Second Mortgage on the entire unsold lands of the road, now amounting to

Over 11,000,000 Acres;

and will be a First Lien on the lands, when the $10,400,000 Land Grant Bonds (one-half of which is already provided for) are retired; the further sale of 1,250,000 acres, at prices heretofore realized, would cancel the now remaining balance of Land Grant Bonds, when this bond would become a First Mortgage on nearly 10,000,000 acres, the value of which is much more than sufficient to cover the entire issue of Sinking Fund Bonds; besides which, these Bonds are a Mortgage on the Road, its Franchises and Equipment, subject to the First Mortgage and the Government Lien.

ONE PER CENT. OF THE BONDS withdrawn annually and redeemed at par.

The Sinking Fund Bonds are offered in exchange for the outstanding Income Bonds, at the rate of Six of the new bonds for Five of the Incomes; which, considering that the latter are not Mortgage Bonds, is a very advantageous change of investment.

Exchanges can now be made, or information obtained, at the

Office of the Company
IN BOSTON,

Or at

MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY,
DREXEL BUILDING,

Or at the

President's Office, No. 23 Nassau St.
SIDNEY DILLON, President.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT
of the
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
Chartered by Congress.

CASH CAPITAL....................$1,000,000

July 1, 1874.

ASSETS.

Cash in bank	$20,524 95
United States bonds (market value)	293,060 00
State and city bonds (market value)	35,900 00
Loans secured by first mortgage	2,446,547 69
Loans fully secured by bonds and stocks	61,187 80
Demand loans	126,563 19
Loans to agents, fully secured	12,188 41
Loans secured by policies	51,9..8 09
Commuted commissions and office furniture	58,955 44
Accrued interest	51,406 37
Premiums in course of collection	105,738 28
Deferred premiums (net)	103,108 60
Total assets July 1, 1874	$3,366,888 22

LIABILITIES.

Total present value of policies in force	$2,018,784 00
Losses reported, but not due	104,485 00
Total liabilities, July 1, 1874	$2,123,269 00
Surplus	$1,243,619 22

The surplus $1,243,619 is entirely for the security of policy-holders, being additional to the reinsurance fund, which alone affords ample protection.

The loans, secured by first mortgages of real estate worth more than twice the face of the loans, amount to $2,446,547, a sum considerably in excess of the total liabilities of the company.

The NATIONAL and the REPUBLIC, although under the same management, have not been merged, and the preceding statement is the financial exhibit of the NATIONAL alone.

The low rates, the large capital, the definite contract, and the liberal policies of the NATIONAL, render it especially worthy the confidence and patronage of the public.

OFFICERS.—John V. Farwell, President; L. D. Cortright and Paul Cornell, Vice Presidents; J. F. Crank, Secretary; John M. Butler, Secretary at Philadelphia office; Emerson W. Peet, Actuary.

BRANCH OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL.,
Nos. 157 to 163 La Salle st.,
where the business of the company is transacted.
METROPOLITAN AGENCY,
No. 34 Park row.
AGENTS WANTED.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN
Southern Railway Co.
Second Mortgage
7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

NORTH BRITISH
AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., July 27, 1874.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE THE BONDS of the Indianapolis and Madison Railroad Company will be registered and released from registry at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York. GEO. S. McKIERNAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 27, 1874.

HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE EXTENsion Bonds and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company are requested to send their address to
W. K. MEAD, Assistant Treasurer,
Post Office Box No. 1,735.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J., BONDS, SEVEN per Cent., ten years to run from July 1, 1874; also one year bonds, same date, Seven per Cent.; interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the Bonds are for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

LIVINGSTON & COMPANY, BANKERS, NO. 10 Pine st., New-York, draw bills on London, receive deposits subject to check; five per cent. allowed on daily balances.

UNITED STATES GAS STOCK FOR SALE BY W. B. SCOTT & CO., No. 24 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau st.

DIVIDENDS.

CLINTON FIRE INS. CO.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of

Ten per Cent.

Has been declared payable on and after the 8th inst.
GEORGE T. PATTERSON, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates. This Dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE FEB. 1, UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce, of New-York, on and after SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF AUGUST NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Tuesday, 4th of August next.

By order of the Board. JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 14, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS this day been declared by this company, payable on and after Aug. 1 next.

Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall st.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on 21st inst., and reopened on MONDAY, Aug. 3.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per Share, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, New-York, on and after Aug. 1 proximo. The transfer-books will close at the Union Trust Company of New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 21st inst., and reopen on Monday, Aug. 3.
GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY STOCKHOLDERS.—A final dividend will be paid on Mississippi and Missouri Railroad assented stock, on presentation and surrender of the Union Trust Company Certificates for same, at office of Riggs & Co., No. 56 Wall st.
JOHN ELLIOTT, B. WILSON, G. W. STANTON, JR., Committee.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1874.

ARE YOU INSURED? Office of the RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 180 Chatham square, junction Mott and Worth sts.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1874.
FORTIETH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors has declared the regular Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable Aug. 1, 1874.
Transfer-books closed from July 24 to Aug. 1, 1874.
JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1874.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on 1st of August next. The transfer-books are closed until that day.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST., (P. O. Box 5,448,) NEW-YORK, July 22, 1874.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1 NEXT, FROM THE bonds of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, and from the bonds of the roads leased by the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank on presentation, on and after that date.
J. D. COX, President.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared by this company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares, registered at the close of the 13th day of July next, after which and until the 5th day of August, the transfer-books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSRANCE COMPANY,
Corner 3d av. and 9th st., (Bible House.)
Surplus 1st of July, 1874.........$225,099 60
A Dividend of TEN PER CENT. will be paid on and after the 1st August.
First-class risks respectfully solicited.
NATHAN C. ELY, President.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER Cent. has been declared, payable Aug. 1, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from July 20 to Aug. 1, 1874. J. DU BOIS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 139 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1874.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1.
W. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO RAILROAD COMPANY, SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 20, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO VALLEY RAILROAD Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date at the First National Bank, New-York.
HIRAM EATON, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, July 25, 1874.
CASH CAPITAL........................$200,000
SURPLUS........................275,000
A Dividend of Ten per Cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid Aug. 1, 1874.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Aug. 1, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from July 25 to Aug. 3.
WILLIAM A. NASH, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows:

On sums of 500 Dollars and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding 500 Dollars, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. The interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
WM. H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.
New-York, July 9, 1874.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Interest Six per cent., commencing the 1st of each month.
Assets......$3,113,818 64 | Surplus.......$297,277 26
RICHARD H. BULL, President.
B. W. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D st. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1874.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD WILL MEET at New-York City, and a similar board at San Francisco, on the 4th of August next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applications for permission to appear before these boards should be addressed to the Secretary of War, through the Surgeon General United States Army.

The application must be in the handwriting of the candidate, and must state the full name, residence, age, and date and place of birth. Candidates must be between twenty-one and twenty-eight years of age, and graduates of a medical college having a thorough and complete course of medical education—evidence of which must be submitted to the board.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished.

If the applicant has been in the medical service of the army, the fact should be stated, and in such cases the limit of age may be extended, subject to the decision of the Secretary of War in each special case.

No allowance is made for travel or other expenses of persons undergoing examination, as it is an indispensible prerequisite to appointment. J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General United States Army.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, *of* First-class Makers, including Waters, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City or Country, during this month, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. A SPECIALTY: Pianos *and* Organs to let until *the* rent money pays *the* price *of the* Instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount *to* Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

THE OLD PIANO HOUSE OF LIGHTE & ERNST offer special inducements now for cash, and on easy monthly payments, at their warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st.; also, pianos to let.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF GROCER'S WAGON AND HARNESS in Bankruptcy.—United States District Court, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY J. BANG, JR., Bankrupt.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell at public auction, August 5, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 1,365 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by C. W. Barker, Auctioneer, a cover'd grocer's wagon, and one set of single harness, all in first-rate order.—Dated July 14, 1874.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall street, New-York.
jy14-1aw3wTu*

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell 25,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction on WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 28 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
FOR FURNISHING
PRINTING PAPER AND STATIONERY.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, Springfield, July 25, 1874.

In accordance with the provisions of the statute law of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to revise the law in relation to State contracts," in force July 1, 1874, the Commissioners of State Contracts hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State, until 10 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Sept. 7, 1874, for furnishing all the printing paper and other paper and stationery that may be required for the use of the State, for the term of two years from and after the first Monday of November, 1874. The articles to be furnished are classified as follows:

1st. Printing Paper.
2d. Paper for Blanks, Covers, &c.
3d. Stationery and other Paper.

FIRST.

For furnishing 2,000 reams, or as much more as may be required, of book paper, 25 by 38 inches, to weigh not less than 45 pounds to the ream, and 1,000 reams, or as much more as may be required, of book paper, 25 by 38 inches, to weigh not less than 60 pounds to the ream, and to be of the same quality as the sample furnished by the Secretary of State, 1,000 reams of the 45-pound paper, and 500 reams of the 60-pound paper to be delivered to the Secretary of State, at the State-house in the City of Springfield, on or before the first day of January, 1875, and the balance at such time thereafter as may be required by the Secretary of State, and upon his order.

SECOND.

For furnishing, in the quantities named, or more, if required by the Secretary of State, the following:

100 reams of tea color cover paper, 20x25 inches, to weigh not less than 25 pounds per ream.
15 reams of flat letter paper, 10x16 inches, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per ream.
250 reams of flat cap paper, 14x17 inches, to weigh not less than 14 pounds per ream.
20 reams of double flat cap paper, 17x28 inches, to weigh not less than 28 pounds per ream.
10 reams of demy paper, 16x21 inches, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per ream.
20 reams of folio paper, 17x22 inches, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per ream.
15 reams of medium paper, 18x23 inches, to weigh not less than 40 pounds per ream.
1,000 sheets of Crane's bound paper, No. 21, 17x22 inches; 2,500 sheets, 17x28, and 7,000 sheets, 22x28 inches.

All of the above paper to be delivered to the Secretary of State, on his order, at the State-house, in the City of Springfield; said delivery to be made within ten days after notice to the contractor, in such quantities, from time to time, as the Secretary of State shall direct; said paper to be equal in all respects to the samples furnished for the inspection of bidders, and which may be seen at the office of the Secretary of State.

THIRD.

For furnishing the following paper and other articles of stationery, in the quantities named, or more if required by the Secretary of State:

115 reams legal cap paper, 8½x13 inches, 16 pounds per ream.
55 reams legal cap paper, 8½x14 inches, 18 pounds per ream.
20 reams foolscap paper, 8x13 inches, 14 pounds per ream.
50 reams letter paper, 8x10 inches, 10 pounds per ream.
115 reams packet letter, half-sheets, 8½x11 inches, 12 pounds per ream.
20 reams packet, whole sheets, 8½x11 inches, 12 pounds per ream.
20 reams note paper, 8½x5½ inches, 8 pounds per ream.
(The three items last mentioned to have official heads for each of the several departments of the State Government, as per samples, and to be ruled as may be required.)
50 reams note paper, 8½x5½ inches, 8 pounds per ream.
6 reams blotting paper, 19x24 inches, 120 pounds per ream.
20 reams manila wrapping paper, 24x36 inches, 28 pounds per ream.
25 reams wrapping paper, 25x36 inches, 50 pounds per ream.
25 reams wrapping paper, 30x40 inches, 60 pounds per ream.
25 reams wrapping paper, 40x48 inches, 125 pounds per ream.
35 reams Post Office paper, 20x25 inches, 25 pounds per ream.
300 reams Manila tissue paper, 11x15 inches, 1½ pounds per ream.
25,060 envelopes, white, plain, No. 6.
5,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 6.
15,000 envelopes, white, plain, No. 9.
5,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 9.
5,000 envelopes, white, plain, No. 10.
5,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 10.
5,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 11.
5,000 envelopes, white, plain, No. 12.
10,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 12.
70,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 6.
40,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 9.
5,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 10.
5,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 11.
22,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 12.
20 dozen bottles carmine ink.
350 quarts chemical writing fluid, (Arnold's.)
35 quarts copying ink.
30 dozen boxes eyelets.
15 eyelet sets and punches.
35 gross Faber's lead pencils, hexagon, No. 2.
10 gross Faber's lead pencils, hexagon, No. 3.
3 gross Faber's red and blue pencils.
2 gross Faber's ink and pencil erasers, combined.
35 dozen inkstands.
12 dozen ivory folders.
6 dozen letter-clips.
3 dozen letter-binders, (Sisson's magic.)
5 dozen letter-books.
4 dozen letter-files, (Shipman's, 500 pages each.)
45,000 McGill's paper fasteners.
5 dozen McGill's paper fastener presses.
25 quarts mucilage, (quarts.)
3 gross mucilage, (8 oz. flats.)
5 dozen mucilage fountains.
12 dozen paper weights.
5 dozen paper shears.
35 gross penholders, (rubber and wood.)
12 gross pins.
10 dozen boxes quill pens.
1 gross quills.
25 dozen spools red tape.
170 gross rubber bands, assorted.
25 dozen rubber erasers.
20 dozen rubber copying sheets, (10x12 inches.)
10 dozen rulers, assorted sizes.
4 dozen ruling pens.
35 pounds sealing-wax.
3 dozen sponge glasses.
15 dozen steel erasers.
150 gross steel pens, assorted.
400 pounds twine, assorted.
35,000 blank warrants, lithographed, as per samples, for use of the Auditor of Public Accounts.
200 blank State teachers' certificates, on parchment 16x20 inches, lithographed, as per sample, for use of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

All of said articles and supplies to be delivered to the Secretary of State, on his order, at the State-house, in the City of Springfield, and to be equal in all respects to the samples which may be seen at the office of the Secretary of State.

Separate bids must be made for each of the three foregoing classes, and must specify the price per ream for each of the several kinds of paper; the price per thousand for envelopes, and the price per gross, dozen, &c., for each of the other articles of stationery mentioned. No contract will be made at a higher rate than five per centum greater than the market price for such paper and articles, at wholesale, in the City of Chicago, at the time of making the contract, that being the maximum price fixed by law.

Each bid must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of $5 000, as liquidated damages, payable to the people of the State of Illinois, conditioned that if such bid is accepted, the person making it will, within ten days after the award is made, enter into a contract as specified in this advertisement, and will execute a bond, conditioned for the faithful performance of such contract, in such sum as the Commissioners of State Contracts and the Governor shall determine. Each bidder must file his bond and a copy of his bid with the Governor when he files his bid with the Secretary of State, and no bid will be received by the Secretary of State until such bond shall have been deposited with the Governor.

The award of the several contracts will be made by the Commissioners of State Contracts as soon as the bids have been duly considered, and they reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Blanks for proposals and bonds will be furnished on application to the Secretary of State.

GEO. H. HARLOW, Secretary of State.
C. E. LIPPINCOTT, Auditor P. A.
EDWARD RUTZ, State Treasurer.
JAS. K. EDSALL, Attorney General,
Commissioners of State Contracts.

ENGINEER OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY, NEWPORT, R. I., July 22, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 10 A. M., on the 22d day of August, 1874, as follows:

For dredging at the following places:
1. Wareham Harbor, Massachusetts.
2. Taunton River, Massachusetts.
3. Pawtucket River, Rhode Island.
4. Newport Harbor, Rhode Island.
5. Pawcatuck River, Rhode Island and Connecticut.
For rip-rap granite:
1. Break-water at Hyannis, Mass.
2. Break-water at Block Island, Rhode Island.
3. Jetty at mouth of Connecticut River.
For removing bowlders, Fall River Harbor, Massachusetts.

Specifications in regard to the works, and blank forms for proposals and guaranty, upon which all bids must be made, will be sent on application to this office.
G. K. WARREN, Major of Engineers,
Brevet Major General United States Army.

ENGINEER OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY, No. 104 STATE ST., NEW-LONDON, Conn., July, 25, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 A. M. on the 26th day of August, 1874, as follows:

For dredging at the following places:
1. Stonington Harbor, Conn.
2. Bridgeport Harbor, Conn.
3. Norwalk River, Conn.

Specifications in regard to the works and blank forms for proposals and guaranty, upon which all bids must be made, will be sent on application to this office.
J. W. BARLOW, Major of Engineers,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A.

DREDGING IN THE SAVANNAH RIVER, GEORGIA.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, July 27, 1874.

Proposals will be received at this office until noon of the 13th day of August, 1874, for dredging at different points on the Savannah River, Georgia. Total quantity of dredging, about 110,000 to 133,000 cubic yards, to be given out in one or more contracts.

For information, apply to the undersigned.
Q. A. GILMORE,
Lieut. Col. of Engineers, Brevet Major Gen. U. S. A.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M., July 31, 1874, as follows:
For altering building No. 125 Mercer st.
For erection of a building on lots Nos. 130 and 132 Amity st.
For building a steam fire-propeller.
For 15,000 feet of rubber hose, with Allen's patent couplings attached.
For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

REGISTRY BOOKS AND ELECTION PAMPHLETS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department until 10 o'clock A. M., July 30, 1874, for Registry Books and Election Pamphlets.
For particulars, see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 13, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 14th day of August, 1874, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require for public and official use during a period of four (4) years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1874, viz.:

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 5¼ inches—two qualities.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5½ inches—three qualities.
No. 3. Full letter size, 3⅜ by 5½ inches—three qualities.
No. 4. Full letter size, (for circulars,) ungummed on flap, 3⅜ by 5½ inches—one quality.
No. 5. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches—three qualities.
No. 6. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches, (for circulars,) ungummed on flap—one quality.
No. 7. Official size, 3 15-16 by 8⅞ inches—two qualities.
No. 8. Extra official size, 4⅜ by 10¼ inches—one quality.

STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

6⅝ by 9½ inches, (round cut,) one quality.

OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPES.

Also, the following official stamped envelopes for use of the Post Office Department, viz.:
No. 1.—Size, 3¼ by 5½ inches.
No. 2.—Size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches.
No. 3.—Size, 4 by 9 inches.
No. 4.—Size, 4½ by 10 inches.

EMBOSSING, WATER-MARKS, PRINTING, PAPER, STYLE OF MANUFACTURE.

All the above Envelopes and Wrappers must be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, must have such water-marks or other devices to prevent imitation, and must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct. The envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, equal in every respect to the samples furnished to bidders by the Department. The paper must be of approved quality, specially manufactured for the purpose.

DIES.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The Department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Before entering into a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare and submit new dies for the approval of the Department. The use of the present dies may or may not be continued.

The dies, as soon as made, shall become the property of the United States, and shall be safely and securely kept by the contractor, and should the use of any of them be temporarily or permanently discontinued they shall be promptly turned over to the Post Office Department, or its agent, as the Postmaster General may direct.

GUM.

The envelopes must be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on by hand, not less than half an inch the entire length; the wrappers to be also hand-gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in apartments separate and distinct from those in which any other work is done, and in such a manner as to insure security against loss by fire or theft.

The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The contractor, his employes, and agents shall conform to such regulations as the Department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.

PACKING.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on all the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on, each box to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the note and letter sizes, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes, to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manila paper, and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes or wrappers are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

DELIVERY.

These envelopes and wrappers must be ready for delivery on the 1st day of October, 1874, and thereafter must be promptly furnished and delivered, complete in all respects, in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of Postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster General, and the cost of delivering, as well as all expense of storing, packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing to be paid by the contractor.

OFFICE ROOMS AND FURNITURE.

An agent of the department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the stamped envelopes and wrappers, and he shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the same are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the Government.

The contractor may also be required to furnish, without charge, suitable and properly-furnished rooms for use of the Post Office in registering packages of envelopes and wrappers to be forwarded through the mails.

STOCK ON HAND.

The contractor shall at all times keep on hand a stock of the several kinds and denominations of envelopes and wrappers, subject to the control of the agent of the department, in all stages of manufacture, sufficient to meet all orders of the department, and to provide against any and all contingencies that may be likely to occur during the existence of the contract, so that each and every order of the department may be promptly filled.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for stamped envelopes and wrappers actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AWARD.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for all the envelopes and wrappers, the prices to be calculated on the basis of the number used of the several grades during the last fiscal year, which was as follows:

No. 1, note size, first quality	2,385,000
No. 1, note size, second quality	139,500
No. 2, ordinary letter size, first quality	16,119,100
No. 2, ordinary letter size, second quality	3,596,750
No. 2, ordinary letter size, third quality	949,000
No. 3, full letter size, first quality	52,986,000
No. 3, full letter size, second quality	4,716,500
No. 3, full letter size, third quality	1,566,500
No. 4, full letter size, ungummed	7,033,750
No. 5, extra letter size, first quality	23,079,250
No. 5, extra letter size, second quality	1,106,250
No. 5, extra letter size, third quality	311,500
No. 6, extra letter size, ungummed	2,832,750
No. 7, official size, first quality	220,700
No. 7, official size, second quality	716,950
No. 8, extra official size, first quality	34,250
No. 9, newspaper wrappers	21,421,750
Total	138,815,500

OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No 1, letter size	3,897,750
No. 2, extra letter size	1,523,250
No. 3, official size	645,750
No. 4, extra official size	81,800
Total	6,148,550

AGREEMENT BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing with the Postmaster General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, ($200,000,) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved August 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States, in any court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require a new bond, with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the department stamped envelopes and wrappers inferior to those now in use.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices, and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract.

SAMPLES.

Specimens of the envelopes and wrappers for which proposals are invited, showing the different qualities and colors of paper required, the cuts, and style of gumming, with blank forms of bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

This advertisement, and a specimen of the sample envelopes and wrappers furnished by the Department, must be attached to and made part of each bid.

GUARANTEE—PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand envelopes or wrappers, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. J. W. MARSHALL, Postmaster General.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD-STORY UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES ST., BALTIMORE, Md., July 21, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING IN THE CAPE Fear River, N. C., will be received until noon of Aug. 10, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, specifications, &c., can be had on application at this office. WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
FOR
PLATE GLASS
REQUIRED FOR THE
UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE
NEW-YORK CITY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, July 15, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 30th day of July, 1874, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City, all the Plate and other Glass required for the building, as called for in the schedule.

Copies of the specifications and schedule may be had on application at this office.

Proposals must be made inclusive and exclusive of import duty.

Samples of the glass proposed to be furnished must accompany each proposal, and the whole must be delivered unbroken and in perfect order within two months from date of acceptance of proposal.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the glass trade.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Plate Glass, &c., for the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City," and addressed to
CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS
FOR
WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK
FOR THE
LIBRARY OF THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 14th day of August, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the Wrought and Cast-iron Work required for the Library of the New State Department.

Copies of the drawings and specifications may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the department free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made for the whole work complete, as shown on drawings, and described in specification.

The whole of the work must be completed within four months from date of acceptance of the proposal. Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent., until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast-iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

All bids must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Wrought and Cast-iron Work of Library, New State Department, Washington, D. C.," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

EXCURSIONS.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TO BRICKSBURG,
TUESDAY, JULY 28,

on Long Branch steamers to Sandy Hook; railroad along the sea shore and Shrewsbury River to Long Branch, Shark River, Maripits, and Bricksburg.

SPLENDID VIEWS

in great variety, and sea air.

Boats will leave Rector street, Pier No. 8 North River, at 9:40 A. M., and return by 7 P. M. same day.

Tickets good for two days if countersigned by R. Campbell.

Tickets sold on board at $1 50 the round trip.

A. ROCKAWAY BEACH GRAND FAMILY EXCURSIONS, EVERY WEEK DAY, by the popular steamer AMERICUS.—On and after TUESDAY, July 28, will leave as follows: West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Pier No. 27 East River, 9:15 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMboat WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. BANCROFT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Spencer Heacock, No. 79 Park place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of February, 1874.
CAROLINE T. BANCROFT, Executrix.
SPENCER HEACOCK, Executor.
f17-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW L. IRELAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, at the office of John B. Ireland, Esq., No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1874.
ISRAEL CORSE, WILLIAM M. JOHNSON, JOHN B. IRELAND, Executors.
my19-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA GLOVER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Jonathan Edwards, Esq., No. 11 West Forty-seventh street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, DANIEL GLOVER, Administrators.
mh24-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE MARGARET SHINN, formerly of Norfolk, Va., and then of the City of New-York, and late of the City of Philadelphia, Penn., deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. Denham & Co., No. 266 West Twenty Third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of January, 1874. GEO. W. MERCER, Executor.
ja27-1aw6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL BLOIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 37 West Thirty-fifth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of May, 1874.
HANNAH MARIA BLOIS, Executrix.
my12-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of H. L. Morris, Esq., No. 25 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of July, 1874. HELEN R. RUSSELL, Executrix.
jy7-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH R. STUYVESANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clifford A. Hand, at No. 51 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of February, 1874.
f10-1aw6mTu NICHOLAS W. S. CATLIN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN CULLEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 13 West Thirty-sixth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of March, 1874.
mh10-1aw6mTu* THOMAS T. COCK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES C. ROBBINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of George A. Robbins, No. 9 East 36th street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of March, 1874.
THATCHER M. ADAMS, GEORGE A. ROBBINS, Executors.
ap6-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. DE GROOT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Theodore R. B. De Groot, Esq., No. 142 Fulton st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next. Dated, New-York, the 8th day of June, 1874.
ALICE E. DE GROOT, Administratrix.
THEODORE R. B. DE GROOT, Administrator.
je9-1aw6mTu*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CAMP-MEETING—SEA CLIFF—COMMENCING July 23, and continuing over two Sabbaths. Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave New-York, Pier No. 27, Peck slip, second pier below the bridge, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M. and 5 P. M., stoping at 33d st. each way, and at Grand st. on the morning trip up and afternoon trip down. Bishops Simpson, Haven, Peck, and Janes, Rev. Dr. Ives, Rev. Dr. Nelson, Rev. Dr. Eddy, Chaplain McCabe, together with many other distinguished divines of the Methodist and other denominations. Also Bishops Kavanaugh and Doggett and Rev. Dr. Sargent and Dr. Lee, of the Church South, will be present.
[illegible] round trip, 50 cents.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN, Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia.

INDIANA	July 30	ILLINOIS	Aug. 20
*ABBOTSFORD	Aug. 6	OHIO	Aug. 27
PENNSYLVANIA	Aug. 13	*KENILWORTH	Sept. 3

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations. Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 8 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Abyssinia, Wed'day, July 29	*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 19
Samaria, Sat'day, Aug. 1	Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 22
*Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 5	*Bothnia, Wed'day, Aug. 26
China, Saturday, Aug. 8	Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 29
Calabria, Wed'y, Aug. 12	*Abyssinia, Wed., Sept. 2

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA, embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 29th July, 1874.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, July 29
STATE OF NEVADA..........Wednesday, Aug. 5
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 12

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

STEAMER STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, will sail from Pier No. 36 North River, WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 2 P. M., for Glasgow and Belfast. Passengers will please be on board at 1 P. M.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE, RELIARD..........Saturday...Aug. 8
PEREIRE, SURMONT..........Saturday...Aug. 22
WASHINGTON, LACHESNEZ..........Saturday...Sept. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

India, Wednesday	July 29	Italia, Wed'day	Aug. 12
Victoria, Saturday	Aug. 1	Elysia, Saturday	Aug. 15
Australia, Wed'day	Aug. 5	Europa, Wednesday	Aug. 19
Bolivia, Saturday	Aug. 8	Ethiopia, Saturday	Aug. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $35. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen..Aug. 1, 8 A. M. Spain..........Aug. 15, —
Italy..........Aug. 8, 1 P. M. Canada..........Aug. 22, —

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER..........Aug. —

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES..........July 28, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Aug. 4, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........Aug. 18, 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH..........Aug. 25, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. BEDDOE..........Sept. 1, 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Aug 29, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HOHENZOLLERN, Capt. W. NORDENHOLT, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. J. C. MEYER, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin..........$100 and $120
Second cabin..........60
Steerage..........30

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 24, at 10 A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ. New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........July 30
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana via Nassau)..........Aug. 6
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)..........Aug. 8
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)..........Aug. 13

For freight or passage, apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. GRAY, Aug. 1, at 12 noon.

COLON, Capt. J. M. DOW, Aug. 15, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

COLORADO..........Aug. 12
CHINA..........Aug. 25

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about Aug. 10, 1874. Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Sept. 10.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, July 29, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, Aug. 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, July 29.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Aug. 15.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, AND VENEZUELA.

ATLAS..........—

For JAMAICA, JACMEL, AND SAVANILLA.

ANDES..........July 31

For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, AND CARTHAGENA.

ETNA..........Aug. 15

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana direct, as follows:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Aug. 4.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Aug. 11.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Aug. 18.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

March 31, 1873.

TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.—EMIGRATION AND foreign exchange office, No. 86 South st., New-York. Bills of exchange and drafts for any amount, from £1 upward, issued at the lowest rates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN,

OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y., is open for guests.

BOARD, $3 PER DAY.

A liberal arrangement made with PERMANENT FAMILIES and TRAVELING AGENTS.

JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

D. P. PETERS IS NO LONGER MANAGER OR IN any manner connected with or employed at the Hotel Fenimore, and all persons are notified that he has no authority to contract any debts or do any act for said hotel.

JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor Hotel Fenimore.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address

JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

BLOCK ISLAND.—OCEAN VIEW HOTEL; NEW and first-class; fifteen miles from Point Judith, with fishing, boating, and surf-bathing; terms, $3 per day, or $12 to $15 per week; conveyances by sail from Stonington, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10 A. M.; from Newport, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 A. M.; steamer from Providence, Tuesday and Friday at 9 A. M., calling at Newport.

NICHOLAS BALL, Proprietor.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —No water cure, "Paradise of America." Jenny Lind. Cool mountain air, perfect drainage, beautiful shade, billiards, bowling, driving, music, a lively season, and all attractions for families and transient guests at low rates. Carriages to Mill River and elsewhere. Secure rooms by letter or telegraph in advance. Send stamp for "Tourists' Guide."

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

is now open.

EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

BELMONT HALL,

New-Brighton, Staten Island.

Fronts the bay near landing; thirty minutes from Whitehall st.; first-class appointments; moderate rates.

"LODER MANSION."

Fine suite of rooms to let for balance of the season; fifty minutes from City by New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars address P. B. ROBINSON, Loder Mansion, Rye, N. Y.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL RESORT for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

LAURELTON HALL, COLD SPRING HARBOR, Long Island.—Handsomely located; good boating, bathing, and fishing; elegant drives; stables attached; rooms, en suite or single; all modern improvements; water, gas, &c. Address JOHN R. TERRY, Laurelton, Long Island, or No. 108 Wall st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LIMITED NUMBER OF persons desiring board in the country can be accommodated by applying to the undersigned at Prattsville, N. Y. The place is easy of access by rail, only four miles from the Moverville Depot, on the N. Y., K. and S. Railroad, and is one of the most beautiful villages among the Catskills. The house is pleasantly situated nearly in the centre of the village, and no pains will be spared to make it a desirable boarding place. Best of City references given if desired. For terms, &c., address

M. G. MARSH, Prattsville, Greene County, N. Y.

TWO VACANT ROOMS, WITH FIRST-CLASS board, at the Ridgedale House, Madison, N. J.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1874.

THE FIRM OF BROWN, WADSWORTH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

H. C. BROWN,
J. M. BROWN,
W. B. WADSWORTH,
C. D. WADSWORTH.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A M. and 9:35 P.M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST:

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY,

No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,

No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND. —SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after July 17, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., as follows: 8:30 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue and intermediate stations, connecting at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway Beach, and at Babylon with boat for Fire Island, and at Patchogue with stage for Bellport and Fire Place. 10:30 A. M.—Islip Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 1:30 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 4 P. M.—Patchogue Express, stopping at Jamaica, Rockville Centre, South Oyster Bay, and Amityville, and all stations east except Breslau and Babylon. 4:15 P. M.—Babylon and Fire Island Express direct. 5 P. M.—Patchogue Accommodation, stopping at all stations, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 6 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. 7 P. M.—Merrick Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. Boats leave Roosevelt st., New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st. Boats leave Grand st., New-York, fifteen minutes before leaving time. SUNDAY TRAINS leaving Bushwick Avenue Depot: 9 A. M.—Sunday Milk, for Patchogue, stopping at all stations (Hempstead and Rockaway.) 10:30 A. M.—Sunday Rockaway Accommodation. 1:30 P. M.—Sunday Rockaway and Hempstead Accommodation. 3 P. M.—Sunday Babylon Accommodation.

R. WHITE, Master of Transportation.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M., and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, July 27, 1874.

Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.):

7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.

9:45 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.

1:40 P. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, and Tuckerton.

2:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R., } For Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8, N. R. } &c.

4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.

5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.

On SUNDAYS, leave 24th st. pier at 9 A. M. and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch. Returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M., 24th st. pier at 7:10 P. M.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.

W. S. SNEDON, General Manager.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent. New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, FOUNDED 1855.

Supplies schools and families with good teachers; Represents reliable teachers wanting positions; Gives parents information of GOOD SCHOOLS. NINETEEN YEARS have proved it efficient in securing "The right Teacher for the right place."

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 14 Bond st.

INSTRUCTION.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.

MISS M. A. E. PHILIPS, PRINCIPAL.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 23 at No. 26 East 50th st., between Madison and 5th avs. Number of boarding pupils limited to fourteen. Prof. OTTO KUPHAL will be Resident Professor of the German Language and Literature.

KINDERGARTEN.

Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE and Prof. KRAUS, formerly of No. 7 Gramercy park, will open their KINDERGARTEN INTERMEDIATE CLASS, mothers' class, and training class for Kindergartners, Oct. 1, at No. 26 East 50th st., where applications may be made personally or by letter.

NEWTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NEWTON, SUSSEX CO., N. J.

A thorough home school. Non-sectarian. Young men fitted for business or for any college. A collegiate department for ladies. Every branch, including music, French, German, drawing, and painting, a specialty. A spacious enlargement of boarding-house, with modern improvements, will be ready for ladies in Sept. Direct access by railroad. Terms moderate. Send for catalogue. Term commences Sept. 8. S. S. STEVENS, A. M. Princ'l.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON.

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution, military drill, gymnasium, &c.

Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MME. C. MEARS,

Assisted by Mlle. L. SEE, No. 222 Madison av., New-York.

English, French, and German BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES Will reopen Sept. 22, 1874.

MISS HINSDALE,

assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's,) No. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

CLASSICAL ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN FAMILY DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Nos. 71, 73, and 75 East 61st st., Central Park, New-York, will commence its eighteenth year Sept. 24, 1874. For full information send for catalogue. Address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., No. 75 East 61st st., New-York.

MADAME O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Established 1820. School year will open Sept. 16. For circulars address

E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y. For circulars, address

HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,) } Principals.
JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,) }

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, Hadley, Mass.

The Fall Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1874. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

The School and College Directory contains valuable information concerning schools. Compiled expressly as a guide for the use of Parents. Sent free.

T. C. PINCKNEY, Bennett Building, New-York.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses. Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND German Home Academy for Young Ladies (number limited) and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island. Terms moderate. Location healthy and delightful. Principal, Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianist from London.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH PROTestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address

PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

ADRIAN INSTITUTE, N. J.—SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies.—Principals: Mrs. L. H. MATHEWS and M. E. BAESLER; a complete course of instruction given in English, French, German, music, drawing, &c.; talented Professors in each department. Pupils taught to think. Address INSTITUTE, 221 West 15th st.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16.

Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE. —Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address

Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will reopen Sept 1. Boys prepared for West Point, Annapolis, and Civil Service examinations. Education sound, and terms reasonable. Principal, A. H. Austin.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address

H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pottstown, Penn.—The twenty-fifth annual session will open on Sept. 10; situated on Reading Railroad, forty miles from Philadelphia. For circulars, address GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Young Men, Stockbridge, Mass., begins its twentieth year Sept. 22. $600 per annum. Six Professors prepare forty-five pupils for college scientific school, or business. Messrs. HOFFMAN & FLACK, Associate Principals.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL HIGH School, Lawrenceville, N. J.—One of the best established and most successful boarding schools in the country; boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Send for a catalogue.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORcester, Mass., fits boys and young men for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.

IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address

ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y. —The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

BETHLEHEM HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Rev. A. RONDTHALER, Principal.

Until Aug. 14 apply to G. W. PERKINS, A. M., No. 37 Broad st., Bethlehem, Penn.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Widely known for its rare advantages for literary and art culture, and the beauty of its location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN.—A Select School for boys, $250. Personal teaching and attention.

Fall term opens Sept. 7. Correspondence invited.

T. PATTISON, Principal.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY new building and gymnasium completed. Send for pictures. $400 per annum. COL. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWery; up-town college, No. 1,275 Broadway, corner 34th.—Vacation pupils advanced to higher classes; 24 writing lessons, $2 50; open all Summer.

NOT FASHIONABLE—WORTHY THE SUPPORT of judicious parents—Yonkers Military Institute. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY, FORT PLAIN, N. Y., —For both sexes; select. Begins Sept. 8.

Rev. A. MATTICE, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRIStown, N. J.—A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.

Et nunc amoto quæramus seria ludo.

MACGREGOR HALL.

A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island.

M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A.—WE HAVE ABOUT TWENTY-FIVE CARriages that we must sell before the 1st of August. We are moving our business to the factory, No 1,505 Broadway, and we have not the room for them; the best chance ever offered to obtain a good, honest carriage cheap. JAMES S. KEAL, KEAL & CO., Broadway, near 44th st.

HARNESS.—IMPORTED ENGLISH RIDING SADdles and Bridles just arrived, Linen Sheets, Summer Horse Clothing, Fly Nets, Brushes, Combs, Whips, Sponges, Chamois, &c. Our Harness are handmade. A good article at the lowest possible price.

E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

FOR SALE—PRIZE HERD JERSEY CATTLE.—Bull Bedford, two and a half years old, (registered No. 1,984,) $200; cows, imported Lady Anna, (No. 1,149,) $400; Daisy Second, (No. 2,784,) $250; heifer Lady Anna Third, (No. 2,804,) $150. The herd took gold medal prize. Also, bull calf, Second Bedford, $40. Apply to J. W. OWENS, Mr. Schieffelin's place, Tarrytown, N. Y.

CHILDREN'S PONY TURN-OUT FOR SALE.—Pony six years old, forty-four inches high; warranted sound and kind; free from all vice or trick; can be used by the most timid person; also wagon, harness, and side-saddle, all made to order; will sell very cheap. Apply at No. 161 East 28th st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT; horse seven years old, fifteen and a half hands, warranted sound and kind; top buggy and harness nearly new, made to order. No. 33 East 12th st., private stable.

A BRIGHT BAY HORSE FOR SALE.—EIGHT years old, quite fast; sixteen hands; sound and kind; or will trade for pony and phaeton.

S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STURTEVANT HOUSE,

BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.

Newly furnished, and provided with elevators and all modern improvements. Six brown-stone houses on 29th st. have lately been added to the hotel.

NEAR PLACES OF AMUSEMENT AND DEPOTS.

TERMS, $4 PER DAY.

LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH AND WITHOUT board, all locations and prices; particulars without charge. New-York Boarders' Directory, GENUNG & CO., No. 1,193 Broadway. Open evenings.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST.—WITH BOARD, A few doors west of 5th av., handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen. Transient parties taken at Summer prices.

TWO OR THREE FAMILIES (ADULTS) CAN secure elegant rooms, with generous board, at one of the most beautiful places in Tarrytown. Address Lock Box Y.

TWO VERY DESIRABLE SINGLE ROOMS FOR gentlemen, with board; references. Call at No. 36 East 12th st., near Broadway, West.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE parties at Summer prices; arrangements can now be made for the Winter, with or without private table.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, first-class house and location, bath, &c., from $2. No. 216 East 10th st.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING permanent lodgings—say one or two rooms—in house occupied by a private family; location, 19th to 26th sts., between 4th and 6th avs. Address Post Office Box No. 4,987.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife in a strictly private family where there are no other boarders; terms must be reasonable; references. Address HOME, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent, O C S. B. Company.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.

SEA BIRD.

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 25th...12:30 P. M.	Saturday, 25th...4:30 P. M.
Sunday, 26th... 7:00 A. M.	Sunday, 26th....3:30 P. M.
Monday, 27th... 3:00 P. M.	Monday, 27th....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 28th... 3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 28th....6:45 A. M.
Wednesday, 29th 3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 29th.6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 30th.. 4:00 P. M.	Thursday, 30th...7:00 A. M.

HELEN.

Between New-York (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 23d...3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 23d...9:00 A. M.
Friday, 24th.....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 24th.....9:30 A. M.
Saturday, 25th..3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 25th..6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 28th...8:00 A. M.	Monday, 27th....3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 29th.8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 28th....3:00 P. M.
	Wednesday, 29th.3:00 P. M.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:30 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.

N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave evey half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 8 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., landing at 23d st.; returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Sunday day excursion at 8 A. M., 23d st., 8:15 A. M., returning from Albany same evening at 8 P. M. Fare for Newburg and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Albany, $1; round trip, $1 50.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.

SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzen's, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily at 3:30. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE. —Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN THE RETAIL LOOKing-glass and picture business; a young man of good education, pleasing address, thoroughly competent, and well trained in the business: rare opportunity for a man with the right qualifications. Address, giving age, experience, &c., PETTES & LEATHE, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTant girl to take charge of two growing children, and to assist with sewing. Address W., Box No. 27, Greenwich, Conn.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; A PROTESTANT WOMan who can give good references, may hear of a situation by addressing No. 504 Grand st., giving references.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY; ONE LIVING WITH his parents not far from Broadway and 23d st. Call at No. 181 5th av., from 9 to 10 A. M., Tuesday.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST WEEK.

OF THE GREAT HIPPODROME IN NEW-YORK.

LAST WEEK Of the brilliant Congress of Nations!
LAST WEEK Of the great Roman Chariot Races!
LAST WEEK Of the great Roman Standing Races!
LAST WEEK Of the brilliant Flat Races!
LAST WEEK Of the daring Lady Riders!
LAST WEEK Of the English Jockey Races!
LAST WEEK Of the Lilliputian Flat Races!
LAST WEEK Of the Pony Chariot Races!
LAST WEEK Of the Elephant and Camel Races!
LAST WEEK Of the Pony and Monkey Races!
LAST WEEK Of the great Donnybrook Fair!
LAST WEEK Of the World-renowned Menagerie!

Doors open at 1:30 and 7. Performance at 2:30 and 8.

Prof. W. H. DONALDSON,

The scientific aeronaut of the age, will make his SECOND GRAND PRESS ASCENSION from the Hippodrome, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, July 28, immediately after the close of the brilliant races upon the GRAND COURSE. As this prolonged trip is to be undertaken purely in the interest of science, Prof. DONALDSON will be supplied with all the necessary instruments for ascertaining altitudes, currents, temperature, &c., and will be accompanied by several representatives of the New-York City Press. It is proposed to make this the longest aerial voyage upon record, and a full and detailed report will be published.

MR. C. N. PAYN, PEDESTRIAN, ACCEPTING MR. BARNUM'S PROFFER FOR THE FREE USE OF THE WALKING COURSE INSIDE THE INNER INCLOSURE OF THE HIPPODROME, WILL, AT 9 O'CLCK WEDNESDAY EVENING, COMMENCE HIS GREAT FEAT OF WALKING 115 MILES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

COLOSSEUM. SUMMER SEASON, 50 CENTS. OLD LONDON BY DAY. Open Daily from 10 till dusk.

PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.

OPEN DAY and EVENING at LEAVITT ART GALLERY, corner Broadway and 12th st. Admission, 25 cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, AT moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others, who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help for City and country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store. Also good situations ready immediately.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell.—Competent and reliable servants, highly recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, NOS. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st., a large number of well recommended German servants for all capacities.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A smart, intelligent American Protestant girl, who is competent in every branch; is neat and orderly, and an excellent waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A tidy, smart girl; or chamber-work and assist with the washing and ironing; no objections to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 254 West 33d st., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a respectable young girl, as chamber-maid and laundress; best City reference. Address R. J., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COOK—COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By an English Protestant woman, about thirty; she is a very good cook; understands the care of milk and butter in the best manner, meats, pastries, soups; excellent bread and biscuit baker, and all others; not afraid to work; best testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; bones and lards; also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; is also a good bread baker; can furnish excellent reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as cook; can do all kinds of cooking; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams; good baker; all kinds of side dishes in the neatest manner; country or City; will do washing, &c.; best testimonials. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; is an excellent baker, and can take entire charge of milk and butter; is willing and obliging, and would assist with coarse washing. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next of Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO GERMAN sisters; one is a thorough good cook, washer, and ironer; other is chamber-maid and waitress or general house-work; for City or country; have good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; good baker, and understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country for the Summer; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 6 West 44th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—By a neat, industrious girl; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; a respectful, intelligent, and economical servant, highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A QUIET, STEADY WOMAN, WHO UNderstands her business in every branch; makes good bread, biscuits, pastries, creams, &c.; will assist with the washing and ironing; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, has excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXCELlent, good German servant girl, for City or country; has good references, and can do general house-work well. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY COMPETENT COOK; A thorough, neat woman, and able to do good cooking, baking, and makes a variety of desserts; would go in the country; best City references. Can be seen at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO SISTERS; GOOD COOK, and assistant washer and ironer; one as chamber-maid, waitress, and general house-work (or do the work between them;) City or country; have suitable reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE YOUNG woman in a private family as cook; is a good cook, and a thorough laundress; is willing and obliging; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman as cook, washer, and ironer, or general house-work; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 141 East 60th st., corner Lexington av., basement bell.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK; understands her business perfectly; has good City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, WITH good City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook in an American family; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 32 3d av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK, in a private family; City or country; best references. Call for two days at No. 193 2d av.

COOK, &c.—BY A THOROUGH COOK; WOULD assist with washing; City reference; City or country. Call at No. 38 West 13th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK, OR do the work of a small family; City or country. Call at No. 43 Spring st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, WELL-TEMpered young girl, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and will make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS been taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER, and ironer.—By a German Protestant young woman; is willing and obliging, and thoroughly capable; has excellent City references; City or country. Call at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, who speaks English and French, in a nice private family to see to children and make herself generally useful in house-work. Inquire at No. 32 3d av., between 9th and 10th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORTH GERMAN GIRL; in City or country, to do general house-work; is very willing; twenty-two months' references. Call at No. 93 Houston st., near Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, HEALTHY, HONest Scotch lass, in a family as general servant; is willing and obliging, and will go to any part of the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman to do house-work in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 340 West 25th st., first floor.

HOUSE-CLEANING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored woman, to go out house-cleaning and do fine washing and ironing at home; good reference. Apply at No. 122 West 26th st., second floor, Mrs. Chacon.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman; wishes to take in washing at her own home. Call at No. 212 6th st., near the Bowery.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The PRESS and the PUBLIC having indorsed Mr. GAYLER'S new play,

WITH THE TIDE,

and

Miss KATE MAYHEW,

a great and pronounced success, and as "the best Summer entertainment ever given in the City,"

WITH THE TIDE

will be repeated

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, and on SATURDAY MATINEE.

Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, at 2 and 8 P. M.

EVENING AT 8. Mr. LOUIS ALDRICH, Miss SOPHIE MILES, and entire Company in the drama of THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK. | AFTERNOON AT 2. Production of the new sensation, entitled, THE DEAD WITNESS, and Sheldon's pantomime the FROLICS OF A CLOWN.

In preparation, THE SEA OF ICE.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.

Violette Picant, Directress. Entree, 25c., 50c., and $1.

The Chabut Can-Can Danseuses are triumphant.

The Chabut Can-Can Danseuses are triumphant.

Our army of Olio Artists has been increased.

Miss Sophie Osborn, Lilliput Josy, Mlle. Maria.

Violette Picant as Frailty. Marie as Innocence.

Kline and Franklyn, M. G. Mudge, Devere Brothers.

Harry Clifford, and twenty black-eyed Fairies.

Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. Secure your seats.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.

THEODORE THOMAS'

UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.

ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

NIBLO'S THEATRE. CHAS. R. THORNE, Manager

EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE, the new American extravaganza of

EVANGELINE, THE BELLE OF ACADIA!

Cast with a double company. Music original. Scenery all new. See programmes for songs, duets, trios, quartets, choruses.

BOWERY THEATRE.

MONDAY, July 27,

WALLACE, THE HERO OF SCOTLAND.

THE IDIOT WITNESS.

LIMERICK BOY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, as laundress; City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 130 East 13th st., near 3d av.; second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROFESSED LAUNDRESS, washing at her own rooms; best references. Call at No. 418 East 17th st., near 1st av., in store.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH young woman; is an experienced hair-dresser and dress-maker; is also a first-class seamstress; can furnish the very best of reference; wages $16. Apply at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTestant English girl as nurse and seamstress; is a competent nurse, a good family seamstress, and a thorough operator on several machines; is neat and tidy; has good reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY quiet, respectable, American girl, who is kind and attentive to children; also a nice family seamstress, and can operate on sewing-machine; will make herself generally useful at moderate wages in a good house. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH young woman; is an excellent seamstress and very fond of children; would like a place in a private family; can furnish excellent references. Apply at Odell's French Bureau, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO TAKE care of children and do light chamber-work; best City reference; country preferred. Apply at No. 704 3d av., between 44th and 45th sts., first floor, front.

NURSE—FOR YOUNG CHILDREN; IS FULLY competent to do duty of the nursery; willing to go to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 781 7th av., near 52d st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN, with a good flow of milk, and reference. Apply for two days at Mrs. Hansen's, No. 204 6th st., near Bowery.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN OF EXPErience, as monthly or sick nurse; best of reference; no objection to the country. Apply at 220 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG PROTESTant French nurse, with good City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARRIED German woman in a private family as wet nurse. Call for two days at No. 323 E. 31st st.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children; is willing and obliging. Call or address No. 117 Spring st., rear of shoe store.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROTESTant nurse, with good City references. Seen at No. 1233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY AS lady's nurse, or care of an invalid; first-class reference. Call or address Nurse, No. 343 West 52d st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young German girl as nurse and chamber-maid. Call for two days at No. 303 East 49th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker and seamstress; would go out by the day, week or month; first-class operator; City reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 694 2d av., in bakery.

WASHING AND STARCHING DONE BY A respectable, responsible woman, who will also send home; 40 cents per dozen. Call at Mrs. Ryan's, No. 165 Chrystie st., top floor, front room.

MALES.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of bookkeepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

A PRACTICAL PRINTER, OF FIFTEEN years' City experience as superintendent and manager, desires an engagement. Address G. H. B., No. 33 Park row, Room No. 20.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable married man who thoroughly understands his business; City or country; has a perfect knowledge of horses; can milk, and help in gardening; no children; two years' unexceptionable references from last employer. Address K. G., Box No. 324 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom; is willing and obliging, honest and trustworthy; is highly recommended by present employer. Address or call at present employer's, No. 47 East 25th st., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable man as coachman and gardener; understands taking care of horses thoroughly; is also a good gardener, and willing to make himself useful; good references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLored man, aged twenty-four, as coachman, or porter in a hotel, or will make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place in the country. Call at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man, no family, Protestant, and well recommended by late employer. Call or address William, at Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY ONE WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands his business; first-class City reference. Call or address Coachman, No. 127 East 19th st., private stable, near corner Irving place.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Protestant man, thirty years of age; has seven and a half years' best City reference. Call on or address J. G., Brewster's, No. 84 5th av.

GARDENER, COACHMAN, AND USEFUL Man.—By a Scotch Protestant, single man, aged twenty-six years, who is a good gardener, also a good driver and groom, and can milk, care cattle, and do general work about a place; three years' recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER, &c.—COOK.—BY A RESPECTAble married couple, Protestant; man first-class gardener; understands hot and cold graperies and vegetables of all kinds; wife cook or any work necessary; have eight years' references from last employer. Apply at No. 8 Clinton place.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; no incumbrance; is a good florist, understands greenhouse and graperies; also the laying out of new places; has the best of testimonials. Address J. H., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, PROTESTant, with no incumbrance; understands gardening in all its branches; good reference from last employer. Address Gardener, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ENGLISH; understands greenhouse, fruits, flowers, vegetables, care of horses, &c.; strictly temperate; good reference. Address R. Cronshey, No. 1,799 Fulton av., Brooklyn.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, in an American family, as gardener and useful man; good references. Address John, Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

HANDY MAN.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT, aged twenty-nine years, who is a good carpenter; can repair furniture, fit keys, do farm-work, repair implements, paint, care and drive horses, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A MARried couple, aged twenty-seven years; no children; man can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do gardening, mow lawns, &c.; wife a plain cook, nice washer and ironer; can do all parts of house-work, make butter, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER OR FOOTMAN.—BY A YOUNG Frenchman from Paris; can read and speak English; understands his business; no objection to the country; can give past year's first-class City reference. Address E. Y., No. 465 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN MAN as waiter; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE RECENT FIRES IN CHICAGO.

IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL FIRE UNDERWRITERS—NO MORE RISKS WILL BE TAKEN IN CHICAGO UNLESS CERTAIN REGULATIONS ARE COMPLIED WITH.

At a meeting of the Provisional Committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, held on the 21st inst., a special committee was appointed to prepare in form the requirements to be presented to the authorities of Chicago, as a pre-requisite for the continuance of business there by the companies of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

The Executive Committee of the board met on the 24th inst., when the report of the Special Committee was submitted, embodying the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It appears from a report presented to the National Board of Fire Underwriters, through its Executive Committee, that the condition of the Fire Department of the City of Chicago, as to efficiency and reliability, is such as to cause alarm to the members of this board who are engaged in the business of underwriting in that city; and

Whereas, The recent disastrous conflagrations have fully proved the necessity for greater and more immediate protections, safeguards, and guarantees to the property of that city; and

Whereas, It is evident that without these guarantees the business of fire insurance can no longer be prosecuted in said city without again endangering the capital of the companies insuring therein, and thereby entailing upon both stockholders and the public great loss; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Board of Fire Underwriters, with a view to a protection of its members from needless and overwhelming disaster, do hereby earnestly recommend all companies, members of the board, to discontinue the business of fire insurance in the City of Chicago on and after the 1st day of October prox., unless the following protections and reforms be at once instituted in said city:

First—The establishment of permanent fire limits coextensive with the corporate limits of the city, and the vesting in suitable persons the enforcement of the laws relating to the erection of wooden buildings, and the exclusion from the business districts of the City of such manufacturing and other establishments as endanger not only the property in such districts but the safety of the entire city.

Second—The enactment of a stringent Building law for the government of the city, and its thorough enforcement by a competent bureau, as in other cities, which law shall include requirements that all warehouses or stores shall be provided with proper iron shutters or doors to all front, rear, or side openings; that parapet or fire walls of such height (say 5 feet) shall be erected between the buildings as will prevent the rapid spread of fire; the prohibition of all Mansard roofs or stories and cupolas from buildings, unless they be constructed wholly of fire-proof material; and a regulation limiting the height of buildings to four stories, or 60 feet, unless the same be constructed wholly of fire-proof material.

Third—The complete reorganization of the Fire Department of the city, under the direction of a Board of Commissioners, or a competent head specially charged with its care; the eradication of political influence or favoritism from the department; the introduction of a thorough and efficient military discipline among its members; the augmentation and improvement of its fire apparatus; the organization within the department of a corps of sappers and miners, to be trained in the use of explosives calculated to arrest conflagrations, and the introduction of floating engines for use upon the river and lake fronts.

Fourth—The immediate increase of the size and number of the water mains and pipes, as well as fire hydrants, especially in localities where property is exposed by special hazards and rows of wooden buildings.

Fifth—The establishment of a Fire Marshal's bureau, charged with investigation into the origin of all fires, and with power to secure the punishment of incendiaries.

Sixth—The passage of a law which shall secure the gradual removal of lumber yards and special hazards which now threaten the City upon the south-west and north-west to isolated localities, as well as the removal of the wooden buildings and unlawful structures now endangering valuable sections of the business part of the city.

On motion this report was adopted unanimously, and the President of the board was directed to forward a copy to the Mayor of the City of Chicago. In the event of the failure of the local authorities of Chicago to enact the laws and comply with the conditions suggested, it is certain that the insurance companies connected with the National Board of Fire Underwriters will not alone decline to incur any fresh risks in Chicago, but will also cancel the insurances already in existence.

BRUTAL MURDER IN NEW-JERSEY.

A MAN FOUND WITH A BULLET-HOLE THROUGH THE HEAD—THE BODY BRUISED AND CUT IN MANY PLACES.

That portion of Jersey City which was formerly known as South Bergen was intensely excited yesterday morning in consequence of the discovery that a murder had been committed during the night within a short distance of the Fourth Precinct Police Station. At 4 o'clock in the morning the body of a man was found lying in the middle of the street on Communipaw avenue, near Westside avenue. The Police took it for granted that the man had been accidentally run over and killed by a wagon or truck, and did not trouble themselves to make any investigation of the case. The body was taken to Speers' morgue, where it was identified as that of a young man named John McCann, a driver in the employ of John Scanlon, a contractor. A casual examination of the body was sufficient to show that the unfortunate man had been the victim of foul play. Bruises and cuts which could not have been caused by a truck running over him were found upon his head, face, and body. A more minute examination disclosed a bullet wound in the back of his head, and a corresponding hole in a soft felt hat which was found lying beside him on the street. The edges of the hole in the hat were burned, and the hat was blackened with powder for the space of a quarter of an inch surrounding it, showing that the weapon from which the shot was fired must have been held in close proximity to the man's head. A long, slashing, downward cut was found in the side under his left arm, indicating that in a hand-to-hand struggle a knife had been used. Several other cuts were found in different parts of the body, and an examination of the man's clothing showed corresponding wounds. All the appearances indicated that McCann had been engaged in a desperate struggle, and with more than one person. The only evidence to sustain the Police theory was the fact that one of his feet was crushed, and the probability is he was run over by a wagon after he had been murdered and thrown in the street. The bruises on his head and face were ample evidence that he had received a terrible beating.

County Physician Stout was notified and immediately ordered Coroner Reinhard to take charge of the case and hold an inquest, while he announced his intention of making a post-mortem examination. McCann was last seen about 12 o'clock Sunday night, at which time he was in company with John Scanlon, his employer, and Patrick Harrigan. The three were in Freeholder John O'Rourke's saloon, nearly opposite the police station in Library Hall, and they were all under the influence of liquor. They left the saloon shortly after midnight, and proceeded in the direction of Communipaw avenue. Scanlon and Harrigan have both been arrested and held to await the result of the inquest. They unite in the statement that between 1 and 2 in the morning they left McCann at his own door, which is only a short distance from where he was found, and that they did not see him again. Scanlon says that shortly after leaving McCann he heard two pistol shots, but did not pay much attention to them. Coroner Reinhard summoned a jury, and will hold an inquest. Deceased was an unmarried man, and resided with his sister on Communipaw avenue. He was about thirty years old.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER'S ANSWER SENT TO GOV. DIX.

The long-expected answer of Mayor Havemeyer to the charges preferred against him was transmitted to Gov. Dix yesterday afternoon. The Mayor maintained his usual reticence about the matter and carefully evaded an interview. He was engaged in revising the paper up to noon, and two hours later he signed it and directed his amanuensis to have it submitted immediately to the Governor. The Chief Clerk of the Mayor subsequently informed a TIMES reporter that the special messenger who was to deliver the answer to the Governor "had been instructed to take the 3:30 P. M. train for that purpose, but he did not know the railroad on which the train was to be taken." All information on the latter point was carefully withheld, one of the attachés of the Mayor stating that he did not want the train to be filled with representatives of the press, all anxious to interview the Governor the moment he received the document. In his answer, the Mayor, it is said, calls attention not only to the jury who tried Charlick and Gardner, but to the alleged abuses of the system of impaneling jurors, as illustrated in the admission of Mr. Kay, a member of the panel which convicted Charlick and Gardner, that he was a policy-dealer, and the action of the Federal Courts some years since in rejecting the lists of candidates for jurors furnished by this County, and inaugurating a jury system of their own. The document is, on the whole, a general defense of the Mayor's administration.

THE ISLIP, (LONG ISLAND,) OYSTER LAW.

The Boards of Town Officers of Islip and Babylon, Long Island, held a joint session yesterday, at the instance of the Babylon authorities, the purpose being to consider certain alleged grievances of residents of the latter town, growing out of the operation of what is known as the Islip Oyster law, enacted at the last session of the Legislature. Babylon claims that certain stakes used to designate the oyster lots interfere with the fishermen in the management of their nets, and this constituted the nominal cause for complaint. It was understood, however, that the real desire of the people of Babylon was to join with Islip in having a law passed for the two towns jointly, so as to establish a common interest in the fisheries of the two towns, to be managed by Commissioners representing each. An informal agreement was entered into that the representatives of Babylon should draft an act to secure this result, or such an amendment to the present act as should answer the purpose, and that it should be submitted to the Board of Town Officers of Islip for their approval. There appears to be little doubt that the dispute between the two towns will be amicably arranged in this way.

A NOTED FORGER ARRESTED.

LOUIS M. VAN ETTEN AGAIN IN CUSTODY—HE IS WANTED IN CALIFORNIA.

Louis M. Van Etten, a noted forger and dealer in forged and stolen bonds was arrested yesterday by Detectives Sampson and Farley, of the Central Office, on a warrant issued by the United States District Court at San Francisco, Cal., where he has been indicted for forgery. The complaint against him is made by the officers of the Bank of California, from whom it is alleged he obtained $10,000 on a stolen bond, which had been altered and the transfer forged. It will be remembered that in the latter part of 1869 the room of Señor Carlos Castillo de Lozago, at that time fiscal agent of the Cuban Junta, at St. George Hotel, Broadway and Twentieth street, was entered during the absence of the occupant, and robbed of United States registered bonds to the amount of $180,000. It is asserted by the Police that Van Etten was the man who stole these bonds, and since that time the detectives have succeeded in recovering at various times and places nearly $150,000 of the bonds so stolen. In the Summer of 1870, one Geo. W. Chadwick sold to Earle & Co., of Wall street, a $10,000 bond which he had obtained from Van Etten. This bond was sent to Washington by Earle & Co., and returned with the information that it was one of the bonds stolen from Señor Lozago, and the name in which it had been originally registered had been erased with chemicals and another name inserted. No attempt was made to change the number. Earle & Co. then sent one of their employes to Chadwick, who succeeded in obtaining possession of the bond, and then refused to reimburse Earle & Co. The bond was given to Van Etten, together with $1,000, by Chadwick, and the former fled the City and went to San Francisco, where he succeeded in victimizing the Bank of California by means of the same bond, which had already been used by Chadwick in swindling Earle & Co. Van Etten left San Francisco before the fraud was discovered, and after visiting Panama and St. Thomas, settled in New-Orleans, where he was subsequently arrested by Detective Sampson on two charges of forgery. He was charged with having obtained from Messrs. Hallgarten & Co., brokers of Broad street, $77,500 by means of a check originally drawn for a small amount and certified, and then raised to the larger amount mentioned, and also with having attempted to swindle Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, by a forged check on the Park National Bank, out of bonds to the amount of $7,500. On these two charges Van Etten was tried and convicted. He was sentenced to nine years' imprisonment and $9,000 fine. Chadwick, his accomplice in these nefarious transactions, was also arrested on complaint of Earle & Co., and was also convicted of forgery in connection with the bond passed upon that firm. He was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and $10,000 fine, and he is now serving out his term of imprisonment at Auburn State Prison. During the progress of the trial Capt. Lees, Chief of the Detective Police of San Francisco, appeared as a witness, and produced the bond by which Earle & Co. and the Bank of California had been victimized. His principal object, however, in coming to this City was to obtain possession of Van Etten, for whom he had a warrant from the United States District Court of California, the accused having been indicted by the United States Grand Jury Sept. 14, 1870. The State authorities, however, refused to surrender the prisoner, and after Van Etten was convicted and sentenced, Capt. Lees returned to San Francisco to await further developments. Van Etten was sent to Sing Sing, and remained there for three years and three months, during which time he had charge of the prison books. While in that capacity he became possessed of information concerning a plot which had been planned among the convicts at the prison to overpower the guards and make their escape. In this plot several hundred convicts were concerned. Van Etten, after he had fully mastered the full details of the plot, revealed the same to Warden Hubbell, in charge of the prison, and the plan was frustrated. Representations were made to Gov. Dix in regard to the services rendered to the State by Van Etten, and the result was that a full pardon was granted to the prisoner. He was released last month and came to this City. Notice of his release was given to the United States authorities in California, and at the request of the officers of the Bank of California Capt. Lees started for New-York to procure his arrest. On his arrival here he secured the services of Detectives Sampson and Farley, and a search for Van Etten was instituted. He was found yesterday morning and placed in charge of Capt. Lees, who left this City with his prisoner last evening for San Francisco.

THE NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT AT CREEDMOOR.

The Ninety-sixth Regiment, Col. Stauf commanding, proceeded to Creedmoor, Long Island, yesterday, at 8:20 A. M., for rifle practice. The command numbered 231, officers, rank, and file. Shooting commenced at the 200 yards range at 10:30 o'clock, and concluded shortly before 1 P. M. A very high wind was blowing from the south-east during the practice at this range, which interfered materially with the shooting, as the majority were unacquainted with the use of the rifle. At 2:15 practice commenced at 500 yards distance. There were 111 contestants at this range, and as the position was lying down, the wind did not impede their progress to a great extent. The rule prohibiting the use of artificial rests was frequently violated at this range, chiefly by the members of Company K, who, kneeling on the left knee, leveled their weapons over the boundary stakes. The behavior of the men was very good, the majority evincing a disposition to remain at their posts. A guard was appointed to prevent the rank and file from leaving the ground during the practice at the targets. The regiment returned to New-York by the 4:40 train.

Among the prominent visitors were Col. Edward Gilon, of the Fifty-fifth Regiment; Col. Budke, Third Cavalry; Col. Roehr and Lieut. Col. Burger, Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn; Capt. Drew, A. A. G., Second Brigade, and Capt. Miller, of the Ordnance Department. The following is a list by companies of the number firing at both ranges:

	F. & S.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	H.	I.	K.	Total.
200 yards....	16	24	18	21	28	25	23	17	26	33—	231
500 yards....	6	17	6	12	19	12	9	8	8	14—	111

The following is the score of the best shots at both distances:

Name.	200 yds.	Total....	500 yds.	Total....	G'd Total
Sergt. Dunsing, Co. H	2 3 2 4 4	15	3 3 2 3 4	15	30
Private Schroeder, Co. H.	2 2 3 3 4	14	2 4 3 0 4	13	27
Private Wieckels, Co. A	0 3 2 2 4	11	0 2 4 3 4	13	24
Sergt. Schmitt, Co. I	0 2 2 3 4	11	2 2 3 3 3	13	24
Private Holthauer, Co. D.	3 2 2 2 2	11	3 3 3 0 2	11	22
Capt. Mehring, Co. D	2 3 2 2 2	11	3 2 4 0 2	11	22
Sergt. Dewitz, Co. D	2 0 2 2 2	8	0 2 3 4 4	13	21
Lieut. Engel, Co. E	3 2 4 2 3	14	0 3 2 0 2	7	21
Private Krewe, Co. C	2 3 3 2 3	13	0 3 3 2 0	8	21
Private Blümber, Co. F	4 3 2 3 2	14	0 2 4 0 0	6	20
Adjt. Ebler	0 2 2 2 2	8	3 4 3 0 2	12	20
Private Homann, Co. A	4 3 2 2 3	14	0 0 4 0 2	6	20
Private Shilling, Co. D	2 3 0 2 2	9	3 0 0 3 4	10	19
Private Siepke, Co. K	2 0 2 2 2	8	0 3 3 2 3	11	19
Private Shroeder, Co. H	2 2 0 2 3	9	2 4 2 2 0	10	19
Sergt. Oppermann, Co. D	3 2 3 0 0	8	4 0 2 0 4	10	18
Private Heimbach, Co. D	3 2 3 0 0	8	2 0 2 2 4	10	18
Private Raum, Co. F	3 0 3 0 3	9	4 0 3 0 2	9	18
Capt. Kiefer, Co. F	3 0 3 0 2	8	0 2 3 0 4	9	17
Private Wallheim, Co. G	2 2 0 2 2	8	4 2 0 0 3	9	17
Drummer Wanes, Co. F	0 2 0 3 3	8	0 3 0 2 4	9	17
Private Agner, Co. A	2 3 3 2 0	10	4 0 3 0 0	7	17
Private Buchmann, Co. A	2 3 0 0 3	8	4 0 3 0 2	9	17
Private Bernet, Co. H	4 2 2 2 2	12	0 3 0 2 0	5	17
Capt. Burckard, Co. A	3 2 0 3 2	10	3 2 0 0 2	7	17
Private Berlinghoff, Co. D	2 2 0 4 2	10	0 2 0 0 4	6	16
Private Waganz, Co. G	2 2 4 3 3	14	2 0 0 0 0	2	16
Private Heitner, Co. K	0 2 3 2 2	9	0 2 0 2 3	7	16
Private Eggers, Co. E	2 2 4 2 2	12	0 0 0 4 0	4	16

CAPTURE OF NEW-JERSEY BURGLARS.

A gang of burglars, composed of young men from eighteen to twenty years of age, were captured in Jersey City about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, after having broken into and robbed James Roche's liquor saloon, on the corner of Newark avenue and Henderson street. They were first discovered by Officer Sterling, who saw them lying on a stoop in Morgan street, engaged in conversation. Not knowing that any burglary had been committed, the officer paid no attention to them, but, after going a short distance, his foot came in contact with something on the sidewalk, which he found to be a bundle of cigars. This aroused his suspicions, and he tried the doors of every saloon and cigar store in the vicinity, but found them all secured. His suspicions were not allayed, however, and, proceeding to the station-house, he secured the assistance of Capt. McHorney, Sergt. Lee, and Officers Kelly and Barier. They immediately went back to the place where the young men were lying and took the whole party, to the number of six, into custody. The prisoners gave their names as John Reilly, James Lahey, John Kilroy, Joseph McDermott, John Dennis, and Joseph McCormick. On being searched a quantity of cigars similar to those in the bundle were found in their possession. Reilly had on his person some silver coin, two chains, and a small drill. Officer Sterling subsequently learned of the burglary at Roche's saloon, and the bartender there identified the coin as having been stolen from the place during Sunday night. At the examination before Justice Reese, yesterday morning, a man named James McCann appeared and testified under oath that the prisoners had obtained the cigars from him. This was subsequently ascertained to be untrue, and McCann was held to answer a charge of perjury. All the prisoners were committed for trial.

THE GOODRICH MURDER.

Coroner Whitehill, of Brooklyn, yesterday handed over to Mr. Levi B. Faron, of the District Attorney's Office, the two revolvers, gold watch and chain, pocket-book, and some trinkets which were found in the possession of Lizzie Lloyd King, alias Kate Stoddard, at the time of her arrest. Most of these articles have been claimed by the Goodrich family, and all, with the exception of the revolvers, will probably be handed over to them.

THE TAX COMMISSIONERS.

IMPORTANT REPORT TO MAYOR HAVEMEYER.

OPERATIONS DURING THE YEAR—THE BOARD OPPOSED TO INCREASING THE RATE OF ASSESSED VALUATION OF THE CITY.

The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments transmitted to Mayor Havemeyer yesterday an important report relative to their operations during the year. The document embraces information on the assessed valuation of real and personal estate, and the amount to be raised for the maintenance of the Government of this City. After referring to the facts that the assessments for 1874 were made during a period of gloom and depression when values were unsettled, the report says:

"In view of this state of things, the results of the personal assessments for 1874 are an absolute surprise. On the first of January, 1874, the Commissioners would have been glad to have had an assurance that the assessments upon personal property would not, under the process of revision and correction, decline at least fifty million dollars, and yet, under that process, the diminution proved to be only about twenty million dollars.

The decrease on resident personal estate is $14,346,402, or about seven per cent.

The decrease on non-resident personal estate is $2,867,235, or about ten per cent.

The decrease on the capital of banks is $2,752,825, or about three per cent.

It is a remarkable fact that the diminution in the assessments for resident personal property in 1874, as compared with those of 1873, (seven per cent.,) is actually less than the average diminution in value of the merchandise and securities upon which such assessments are based, and so far as these assessments furnish indices of possession, the result is gratifying as showing the stability of the business classes, upon whom they are in a large part imposed.

This apparent decrease in assessment is larger than the actual decrease, as it is based upon the nominal assessment for 1873, from which the Supreme Court ordered to be stricken the sum of $2,241,882 assessed upon the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, the assessment for 1874 being adjusted in accordance with the decision of the court upon the question involved, as set forth in the report of the department of March 31, 1874.

The decrease in the value of non-resident personal estate is in larger proportion—as ten to seven—than in that of resident personal.

The decrease in the assessments upon the shareholders of banks—practically representing the capital of banks—is occasioned by the failure of three banks, the reduction of the capital of three banks, and the acquisition of additional real estate by six banks, which transfers their assessments to that description of property."

The report next calls attention to the valuation of real estate. The increase, it says, in the valuation of the real estate in 1874 over that of 1873 in the twenty-two old wards of the city, is $21,848,700. This is a less percentage of increase than for many previous years. The cause is obvious, and has already been referred to. The response exhibited in the assessments upon real estate to the fluctuations in the market is, and properly should be, tardy.

The increase does not arise from any widely diffused advance in valuations, but, for the most part, from the completion of the very costly edifices commenced in 1873, and which now for the first time find a place upon the assessment-rolls.

Of the assessments in the Twelfth Ward, the report says that most of the property therein has been justly regarded as suburban, and not equitably chargeable with the benefits which it only shared in a limited degree, such as Police and fire protection, lighted streets, &c.

As by law, says the report, but one rate of taxation can be applied to every ward, the only method of recognizing practically the disabilities under which the property in question lies, has been to adjust the ratio of assessment in proportion. The Board of State Equalization, however, has seemed inclined to accept the ratio for the rural portion of the City as an index of the assessments at large; and to avoid any further complication in that direction the assessments have been advanced somewhat, although still maintaining a lower ratio than in the improved portions of the City. In many other cities such complications are avoided by graduating the rate of taxation in different wards or districts, and such a course was formerly permitted by law in this City.

It is worth noticing in this connection that while the State Assessors admit that real estate in the City of Brooklyn is assessed at sixty per cent., and the ratio is certainly no higher there than in New-York, a deduction was made by the State Board of $37,862,742 upon Kings County, the benefit of which was shared by the rural towns in that county, where the ratio of assessment was far below that of the outer ward of this City.

The report then refers to the disparity of the ratio of valuation in the City of New-York, with that in nearly all the other counties in the State, and as instances of the disparity say that one citizen has sold a farm in the interior for $18,000, which was assessed for $4,000; another bought a place for $125,000, assessed for $12,500; another bought property for $84,000, assessed for $12,000, and another held property valued at $35,000, assessed at $6,000.

The report proceeds:

The census of 1860 reported in this State 14,358,403 acres of improved land, and the census of 1870 reported 15,627,206 acres of similar land, being an increase of 1,268,803 acres.

The value of the farm lands alone in 1860 was reported at $803,343,593, and in 1870 at $1,272,857,766, being an increase of $469,514,173.

It might not be prudent to trust to either of these statements alone as entirely accurate; but, taken together, they form a tolerably secure basis for some other comparisons. It will be noticed that both the acreage and values have increased, but the value much more than the acres, owing to the change in the currency or standard value between the two periods.

The assessed valuation of all the real estate in the State, omitting New-York and Kings Counties, was:

In 1859	$624,770,387
In 1870	659,425,701
Increase in ten years	$34,655,314
In 1872 the valuation was	$675,314,236
Increase over 1859	$50,543,849

While the census returns above quoted give the value of the farming lands alone, the assessed valuations are for all real estate, (except New-York and Kings,) including that of the many populous and thriving villages and cities which deck the diadem of this State. So that an increased value of over $469,000,000 in farming lands alone in ten years, is represented by an increased assessment of less than $35,000,000 upon all lands in the State at large, except New-York and Kings Counties. Now mark the contrast in this City:

Assessed valuation in 1859	$379,037,550
Assessed valuation in 1870	684,140,768
Increase in ten years	$305,103,218
Assessed valuation in 1872	797,148,665
Increase over 1859	$418,111,115
Increase in State (except New-York and Kings Counties) in thirteen years or 8 1-11 per cent.	50,543,849
Increase in City, same period or 110 3 10 per cent.	418,111,115

Extraordinary as these results may seem, they are less so than those revealed by a comparison, which may be fairly instituted, as to the values and assessments upon personal property:

By the census of 1860, the value of the farming implements and live stock in this State was	$133,022,991
And by the census of 1870	22,880,424
Increase in ten years	$88,857,433

This leaves out of view the various and countless other forms of personal property, which, however, are included in the statement of the assessed valuation of all the personal property in the State (except New-York and Kings:)

In 1859	$130,039,610
In 1870	133,858,977
Increase in ten years	$3,819,367
Assessed value of same in 1872	$110,574,061
Decrease in thirteen years	$19,465,549

Compare this with results in the City of New-York for similar property and for the same period:

Assessed valuation of personal property in New-York City:	
In 1859	$172,971,192
In 1870	281,142,696
Increase in ten years	$108,171,504
Assessed valued of same for 1872	$306,947,243
Increase in thirteen years	$133,976,031
Decrease in personal assessments in State (except New-York and Kings) in thirteen years. Or 15 per cent.	$19,465,549
Increase in City of New-York, same time. Or 77½ per cent.	133,976,031

These figures, the report says, are suggestive—nay conclusive—as to the fact that this City is far in advance of the State at large as to the fidelity with which assessments are made upon both real and personal property.

The report next refers to the proposed revision of the Assessment laws, and says that while this City is in advance of the State at large in the rates of its assessed value, as compared with market value—a fact which fails to find recognition at the hands of the State Board of Equalization—it would be morally criminal in the Commissioners to direct a higher rate of valuation.

The report concludes with statistics of the valuation of real and personal estate in each ward—all of which have been published.

THE DEATH OF DR. WASHINGTON.

Yesterday morning Deputy Coroner Shine called at the office of the late Dr. John Washington, at No. 48 Cortlandt street, and made a post-mortem examination of the body. It was at first supposed that the doctor had died in a fit, but the autopsy shows that he died from enlargement of the heart. Among the effects taken charge of by the Coroner were three bank-books, one of which is claimed by Henry Bauer, son-in-law of the deceased, and another by his niece. The body was taken charge of by friends.

THE DOG-POUND.

Three official dog-catchers appeared before Mr. Benneville, Mayor Havemeyer's Private Secretary, yesterday, and complained that they had captured 120 unmuzzled dogs, but that Capt. Marriott had refused to receive them in the Eighteenth Ward Market, where the new pound was to have been opened yesterday. One of the officials said that after a rigorous hunt over one-half of his allotted district he succeeded in carrying sixty-five curs to a cellar preparatory to delivering them for slaughter and claiming his fees, but, owing to the suspension of operations at the pound, he was compelled to let the animals loose again. These facts were communicated to the Mayor, and he had the City's title to the Eighteenth Ward Market property searched in order to ascertain if the objection offered by a number of residents in the neighborhood, that it could not be used for a dog-pound, was valid. The Mayor became satisfied upon the point, and he directed Capt. Marriott to open the market as a dog-pound to-day.

PERILS OF CHILDREN.

AN INFANT STOLEN—THE THIEF IN CUSTODY—HOW BABIES ARE DISPOSED OF.

About 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon Mrs. Maria Hohl, while looking through the window of her house at No. 60 Frankfort street, observed a woman seize hold of her child, who was playing on the street below. The child screamed for assistance, and she immediately rushed down to its aid, but when she had reached the street the woman and child had vanished. Alarmed at the circumstance, she searched the adjoining streets with great eagerness, but her search was futile, and she at once communicated the abduction, as she deems it, to the Police authorities. They were unable to aid her in the recovery of the child, and the woman, in a state of mental agony, vainly wandered through the streets, and visited the different precincts in the hopes of finding the little one. About 8 o'clock on the same evening a woman named Mary Sheehy, residing at No. 16 Washington street, was arrested on a charge of larceny, at the instance of a person who resides in the same house with her. She was taken to the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and there had three children with her, two of whom she claimed as her own, and the other, she said, followed her. Capt. Lowery sent the child to Head-quarters, and there it was identified by Mrs. Hohl as her missing one. Mrs. Sheehy was taken to the Tombs yesterday, and locked up in default of $2,000 bail to answer.

A CASE OF BABY-FARMING.

Yesterday morning a certificate of death of a child was brought to Dr. Elisha Harris, the Register of Records, with a note on the back from a physician, who gives it as his opinion that death resulted from want of proper nourishment and from a species of baby-farming resorted to by those people wishing to rid themselves of illegitimate children. The certificate of death was for John Joseph Graham, twenty-one months old, who died yesterday at No. 220 West Twenty-seventh street. Dr. Lawrence Johnson, of No. 319 West Twenty-sixth street, was called in to attend the child, and sends the following explanation:

I was called in to see this child just as it was dying. He was wasted to skin and bone. He was brought to Mrs. Maloy, at No. 220 West Twenty-seventh street, in answer to an advertisement about two weeks ago. The man who brought the child cannot be found. Mrs. Maloy says that she has fed the child on condensed milk, a tea-spoonful to half a pint of water. I consider him a victim to the system of baby-farming which prevails so extensively in our City. I frequently find illegitimate children placed with careless and ignorant women for the apparent purpose of causing their deaths. I suppose there is no remedy. Mrs. Maloy has done nearly as well as she knew how with this child. Still, from the baby's appearance, I have no doubt it has suffered and died in the manner I have indicated. Very respectfully,

LAWRENCE JOHNSON, M. D.

Dr. Harris, after reading the above, concluded that it was a case for the Coroner to investigate, and reported it Coroner Woltman.

A BABE ABANDONED.

An officer of the Tenth Precinct of Brooklyn, on Saturday evening last, discovered a healthy male child, about three weeks old, and neatly dressed, behind the hall door of the Sheltering Arms, in Atlantic, near Third avenue. A bundle of clothing and the following note were also found on the spot:

Perry Sicklen:

Please book this child, as he will be called for as soon as I am able to take care of him, and oblige a wretched mother.

The babe was taken to the station-house, and thence transferred to the charge of Mrs. Carroll, the city nurse.

THE WORK OF A WESTCHESTER BURGLAR.

On Sunday afternoon, shortly after Mr. John Hilliker and wife, a young married couple residing at Hartsdale, had left home to attend church, their dwelling was burglariously entered and robbed of silver-ware, jewelry, clothing, and other articles, valued at from $100 to $200. On discovering that the house had been robbed, Mr. Hiliiker gave notice to his neighbors, and measures were at once taken to capture the robber. In addition to a satchel belonging to Mrs. Hilliker which the rogue had carried off, it was ascertained that a stranger had bought a carpet-bag in the village. Mr. J. C. Wilson, of Hartsdale, notified the Yonkers Police of the robbery, while others proceeded to different points to watch parties who might go on board the train for New-York. Toward evening a stranger got on board the Dover Plains train at Scarsdale for New-York, having in his possession the carpet-bag and satchel alluded to filled to their utmost capacity. While the train was under full speed the fellow was secured, and on arrival at Bronxville he was handed over to the custody of an officer of the Yonkers force, and on searching the prisoner and his luggage all the property at len was found. In order to get a silver pitcher, water dish, and sugar bowl and some other articles of silver into his bag, he had hammered them into a solid mass. The robber, who gave his name as John Smith, was provided with chemicals to test the purity of the articles he stole before encumbering himself with them.

BASE-BALL.

Between 2,000 and 3,000 persons assembled on the old Union Ground, Melrose, yesterday, to witness the first game for the amateur championship between the Flyaway and Silver Star Clubs. The contest was extremely dull and one-sided, as the Fly-aways had an easy time in defeating their opponents. The following is the score:

FLYAWAY.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	SILVER STAR.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Loughlin, 2d b	3	1	3	5	Tracey, s. s	3	3	2	8
McGee, c. f	3	3	0	0	Mape, r. f	1	1	0	0
Geer, s. s	4	3	1	3	Redmond, 3d b	2	1	4	2
Shandlay, r. f	3	3	1	0	McCann, c. f	0	0	0	0
Antoine, 1st b	3	3	14	0	Eagan, l. f	1	1	1	0
McGlynn, c	0	2	3	1	Russel, p	0	1	1	4
Mack, 3d b	1	2	3	2	Hurson, 1st b	0	0	11	1
Jolly, l. f	3	0	1	0	Crane, 2d b	0	2	7	3
Purroy, p	2	3	1	2	Buck, c	2	2	1	0
Total	22	20	27	13	Total	9	11	27	18

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Flyaways	4	3	0	0	0	9	0	4	2—22
Silver Star	1	0	4	2	1	0	1	0	0— 9

Umpire—Mr. Charles McGrath, of the Arlington Club.
Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.
Bases on Errors—Flyaway, 6; Silver Star, 6.
Runs Earned—Flyaway, 8; Silver Star, 2.
Total wides pitched by Purroy, 12; by Russell, 22.

On Thursday the Flyaways and Chelseas will play their second championship game on the Union Grounds, Williamsburg.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Mr. Patrick Ryan, of No. 416 East Sixteenth street, went on an excursion up the Hudson on Sunday. He landed at the foot of Leroy street about 9 o'clock, and was quietly walking up West street when two men made an attack upon him. One of the ruffians pinioned Mr. Ryan's arms behind him, and the other tore his gold watch and chain from his pocket. Throwing him violently to the ground they then fled. An alarm was raised, and one of the thieves, who gave his name as James Quinlan, of No. 64 Clarkson street, was arrested. The other fellow, unfortunately, made his escape. Quinlan was committed, in default of $2,000 bail, by Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday.

FALLS FROM BUILDINGS.

Daniel Larner, aged twenty-one, a mason, of No. 1,080 Second avenue, fell from the second to the first floor of the new museum building in Manhattan square, and sustained serious injuries. He was cared for at the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital.

James Laden, aged thirty-two, of No. 108 Mulberry street, and Frederick Moore, aged twenty-one, of Newark, N. J., fell from the third story of the new building No. 156 Leonard street, and were both seriously injured. They were removed to Park Hospital.

Simon Thompson, aged fifty, of Ninth avenue and Fifty-fourth street, while engaged in painting the front of building No. 114 Beekman street, fell from the scaffold on which he was working, and was fatally injured. He was conveyed to Park Hospital.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The complaint of Thomas Rogers against Bogart & Smith, the auctioneers, was settled yesterday by the payment of $75 to Mr. Rogers, being the proceeds of the sale of his furniture. Edward Pettenger, the clerk who sold the articles, is still held on the charge of doing business without a license. An adjourned examination of the charges preferred against Zander and McMahon, the keepers of the intelligence bureaus, took place yesterday in the Mayor's Office. Mr. Thomas Bridgefort testified that he heard that the Venezuelan Steam-ship Company were paid for carrying the emigrants to that country for the purpose of being employed on railroads. The hearing is to be continued to-day.

THE CHILDREN'S HOME ON STATEN ISLAND.

During last week the building known as the Children's Home, on Staten Island, gave food and lodging to eighty-seven children, filling the building to its fullest extent. Since June 1, 550 children have been entertained at the Home.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

We have received $25 from "Florrie and Charlie," for the Children's Fund.

John Tuomey, thirteen years old, died yesterday, at No. 65 Mott street, from injuries received by a case of goods falling on him while riding behind a truck.

Matthew Reilly was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of outraging a cripple named Eva Wallace, residing in No. 70 Crosby street.

Oscar August Eschenbach, four years old, died yesterday at No. 211 Eighth avenue, from the effects of scalds received on Friday last by falling into a tub of water.

Weart J. Banta, aged eighty years, fell dead yesterday, as is supposed, from appoplexy, in Greenwich street. The body was taken to his late residence, No. 836 Greenwich street.

A Summer night's festival and picnic will be given by the Ladies' Deborah Relief Association for the benefit of the sick and poor on the 29th, at Bellevue Garden, foot of Eightieth street.

Chamberlain Lane makes the following report: Balance in the City Treasury, July 18, $2,967,640 84; receipts last week, $629,849 16; payments, $926,159 92; amount on hand July 25, $2,671,330 08.

The "Old Guard" of the veteran Twelfth New-York Volunteers assembled around a huge punch-bowl at the Knickerbocker Cottage last night. Col. Weeks was master of the ceremonies.

Thomas Colby, indicted for feloniously assaulting "Mickey" Fay, gave bail for $2,000 in the District Attorney's office yesterday and was released. Edward Sheil, of No. 53 Clinton street, became surety for Colby.

Union College, at the recent Commencement, conferred the degree of LL. D. upon Hon. Hamilton W. Robinson, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in New-York City. He is a graduate of that college of the Class of 1832, and has ever been a faithful and distinguished devotee of the science of law.

The semi-annual encampment of the New-York department of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at Penn Yan, New-York, on the 29th, 30th, and 31st of the present month. Many distinguished visitors have promised to be present, and it is expected that the department will appear in full force.

In the case of the Erie Railroad Company vs. Collector Wm. H. White, to recover taxes paid upon bonds of the company, judgment was rendered yesterday by Judge Shipman, in the United States District Court, in favor of the defendant, in accordance with a decision rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Edmund E. Price, counsel for Arabella R. Mappin, having indemnified the Marshal, has levied upon the safe, railings, desks, and other paraphernalia of the Freedmen's Bank, which is claimed by the Trustees under the act of Congress and the same will be exposed for sale unless the depositor is paid. Upon this one action will hinge others.

A special meeting of the First Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at No. 152 Franklin street, Col. M. W. Burns presiding. The meeting was called for the purpose of hearing the appointment of the executive and membership committees by the chair and to notify members to hand in the names of candidates for the office of inspectors of election. A meeting of the executive committee will be held this evening to receive such names as may be submitted.

Superintendent Schaffer, of the Bureau of Incumbrances, received a communication yesterday from the Western Union Telegraph Company, stating that a banner sign at No. 969 Broadway had materially interfered with the working of the wires, and desiring the Superintendent to have it removed. Mr. Schaffer replied that he was powerless in the matter, as Controller Green had refused to pay money for such purposes, although there is an unexpended appropriation of $2,000 in his hands for removing obstructions.

The Acapulco, belonging to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, reached Pier No. 42 yesterday. The first officer states that though they passed quite near Virgin Island, one of the Bahama group, and spoke the light-keeper there, they never heard anything whatsoever about the Guatemala's mishap. He said that if they had been aware of the position in which that vessel was they would, of course, have gone out of their way to give her assistance, but being totally ignorant of anything being wrong, they came on to New-York without any delay.

A special meeting of the members of the Sixth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at No. 384 Grand street, Mr. Robert Moore presiding. A communication was received from the executive, to whom was intrusted the consideration of the competency of members and their fitness to belong to a Republican organization. Fifty-six names were unfavorably reported upon, and it was recommended that their names be dropped from the roll. It appeared, however, that there were some inaccuracies in the report, and it was referred back to the committee for revision.

BROOKLYN.

A gold watch and chain, and some trinkets, found in the possession of Kate Stoddard, will be handed over to the Goodrich family.

John La Rose was held for trial yesterday morning for attempting to rob the dry-goods store of Samuel Downing, of No. 533 Fulton street.

Peter Schaken, Thomas Wrigley, and John Brestman were held for trial yesterday, on complaint of Capt. Woglom, for violating the Excise law.

Some unknown incendiary, yesterday morning, set on fire and destroyed the frame house at Henry and Liberty avenues, East New-York. Loss on building and furniture, $3,000; insured for $1,000.

John V. Harriott, President of the Firemen's Insurance Company of New-York, Senior Deacon of the Clinton Avenue Baptist Church, and one of the oldest citizens of Brooklyn, died at his residence in Carlton avenue yesterday morning.

Mary Noonan, fifty-eight years old, died suddenly at her residence, No. 30 Carlton avenue, yesterday morning. About two weeks ago her daughter committed suicide by cutting her throat with a carving-knife.

Mr. Morris, of No. 483 Smith street, died yesterday morning, it is supposed, of sporadic cholera. No definite conclusion as to the exact character of the disease can be reached from the history of the case up to the present. Coroner Jones will hold an inquest.

Dr. John C. Becker, while sick, a few months ago, gave his bank-book and watch and chain to Maria S. Jackson, his housekeeper, as, he contends, for safe keeping. He claims that she withdrew $7,000 of his money from the bank, which she now refuses to return. Judge Barnard, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, took the papers and reserved his decision.

NEW-JERSEY.

The real and personal property in Essex County is valued by the Board of Assessors at $132,844,000.

John O'Connor, who was arrested in Jersey City last Saturday for throwing his wife from a window and breaking her arm, has been discharged. When the woman became sober she exonerated her husband from all blame.

Dr. Elder, President of the Hudson County Board of Health, is endeavoring to make some arrangement with Dr. Harris, Register of the New-York Bureau of Vital Statistics, relative to the transit of dead bodies between the two places. Nothing has yet been accomplished.

Luke Daley, aged sixty-one years, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday morning on a charge of picking pockets. The complainant, James Hamilton, says that he was lying asleep on his own stoop, and Daley extracted several silver coins from his pocket. Daley declares that the coins which were found in his possession were given to him by Hamilton. He is held for examination.

George Rouse, of Jersey City, was arrested by Detective Watson, of the New-Jersey Detective Agency, and taken before United States Commissioner Romaine, on a charge of passing a $100 counterfeit legal-tender note on Edward Dunphy. Rouse passed the bill on the 30th of May, and Dunphy did not discover it was counterfeit until a day or two ago. Rouse says he was not aware that the bill was a counterfeit. He was held in $3,000 bail to answer.

DESPERATE ASSAULT ON HIS WIFE.

Frederick Yud, of No. 347 West Thirty-ninth street, was arraigned before Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with committing a desperate assault on his wife, Emma Yud, on Sunday evening. He came home intoxicated and picked a quarrel with his wife without any cause whatever. He seized up a knife and even attempted to cut her throat. She proved too strong for him, however, and he was arrested before he had time to do her much injury. Yud was committed for six months.

CANAL FREIGHT RATES.

The canal rates from Buffalo to this City now average between eight cents and nine cents per bushel lower than have prevailed for a long time, if ever before. In consequence of a falling off in the number of canal-boats to be towed, there has been an animated competition between the river towing lines, with a severe cutting down of rates. Light boats have been towed for $4 from New-York to Albany and Troy by the Schuyler & Austin Albany Line, and the Troy Towing Company. These lines have, however, lately adopted the following new rates:

Western Boats—Light, $15 to $17; 100 tons, $20 to $25; 150 tons, $30 to $35.
Northern Boats—Light, $10 to $13; 100 tons, $15 to $25.

The New-York Central, Erie, and Pennsylvania Central Railroad Companies are still shipping Chicago first-class goods at $1 per hundred weight, but upon contracts a rebate of twenty-five per cent. is made. A convention of the freight officers of the several roads is to meet at Saratoga on the 29th inst., when the Fall schedule of rates will be adopted. The railroad charge from St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, and Kansas City for first-class freights to Providence and Boston has been reduced to $1 75; New-Haven, Albany, Troy, and New-York, $1 60; to Philadelphia and Baltimore, $1 50 and $1 55; Cincinnati, 80 cents; Buffalo, $1 25; Chicago, 75 cents, and Milwaukee, 90 cents.

AN UNPLEASANT VISITOR.

Eugene Carlos was held in bail yesterday by Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with stealing a watch from John Darras, of No. 119 Spring street. It appears the parties are slightly acquainted, and on Sunday Carlos called to see Darras. After he had taken his departure, Darras missed his watch, which was on the mantel-piece. Carlos was arrested and a pawn ticket for a watch found upon him. It represented the identical watch stolen from Darras, thus making out a clear case against Carlos.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; market fairly active; quotations unchanged; stockers, $3 25@$4 25; extra Steers, $5 25@$5 50; Butchers', $3@$4; shipments, 1,000. Live Hogs active; receipts, 6,000; market firm and higher; poor to medium, $6 50@$6 75; good to extra, $6 80@$7 05; bulk of the sales, $6 70@$6 90; shipments, 6,000. Sheep—Receipts, 500; quotations nominally $3@$5 for poor to best.

THE CHEESE MARKET.

UTICA, July 27.—Cheese—8,500 boxes were offered and sold here to-day at 12c.@13c. Nine factories sold at the highest figure. At Little Falls 12,000 boxes sold at 12c.@13c., with one sale at 13¼c.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Acapulco, from Aspinwall.—Mrs. C. W. Cornell, Mrs. W. H. Smith, Miss Willfarmer, R. A. Chase, H. A. Eastman and wife, Arthur Martin, J. Sandelands, Mrs. N. P. Snow, Mrs. Bloom and infant, Mrs. Kate Lyons, C. G. Perry, Oliver Devere and wife, J. J. Ryan, Mrs. Bishop Morris and family, Miss Rodney, Sam Friedland, Mrs. H. Moore and four children, Mrs. Ann Petinos, Rev. H. G. De Witt, Lieut. Commander Cook and wife, Mrs. Kelbourn and infant, T. S. Dabb, Mrs. A. Motley, Mrs. Wm. Morris, Mrs. McGowan, Mrs. W. J. Silver, Mrs. H. S. Stanley and infant, Thomas L. Emory, Julius Petregret, Miss Simpson, Chas. Keeler and wife, Mrs. Bonnell, Mrs. Thos. Morris and infant, L. W. Davis, wife, and son, F. A. Jones, Miss Hattie Lemoin, J. W. Taylor and wife, D. G. Cooper, Mrs. A. Parsons and daughter, Miss Mary Gallagher, Thos. J. Bagot, Mr. McElroy, J. Frankling, Jos. Canton, Wm. Cole, G. H. Latham, O. Kunze, P. Rouse, P. Montague, Hy. Hoffman, E. T. Terpin, E. Barbetta, A. Green, Jas. Brown, H. H. Lyons.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:52 | Sun sets....7:19 | Moon rises..7:45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:54 | Gov. Island.7:43 | Hell Gate...9:05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......MONDAY, July 27.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Columbia, (Br.,) Higgins, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, Penn., J. & N. Briggs; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Barks Georgietta, Small, Gibraltar, J. Henry; Constantia, (Norw.,) Knudsen, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Thomas Brooks, Waugh, St. Jago and Guantanamo via Elizabethport, Waydell & Co.; Obilie, (Aust.,) Millanovich, Queenstown or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Calcutta, (Ital.,) Garguilo, Vigo, Sp., Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Charlie Belle, (Br.,) Wilson, St. John, N. B., Peter I. Nevius & Son; Lucy W. Snow, Stone, Rio Grande do Sul, H. P. Brown & Co.; Centaur, Stanley, Hamaco, Marcus Hunter & Co.; Don Quixote, Munroe, Dantzic, Hand & Swan; R. W. Messer, Hewitt, Stettin, Snow & Burfless.

Schrs. Sadie F. Caller, Webber, Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr., & Son; H. Middleton, Brewer, Cape Hayti, Robt. Murray, Jr.; E. S. Powell, Williams, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Acapalco, Gray, Aspinwall July 19, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Cuba, Reynolds, Vera Cruz July 14, via Campeche 15th, Progreso 17th, and Havana 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Alexander & Sons.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., 48 hours, with naval stores and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Dona, (Ger.,) Neynaber, Bremen July 14, via Havre 17th, with mdse. and pasengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Bark Star of Hope, (Ger.,) Harnaan, Dundee 53 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Desetti Dubrovacki, (Aust.,) Chersonatz, Greenock 38 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Virgo, (Norw.,) Michelsen, Rotterdam 46 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Norsk Flag, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Newry 46 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark David Babcock, (of Belfast,) Colcord, Charleston 7 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to master.

Bark Knudsvig, (Norw.,) Evensen, Amsterdam 56 ds., with empty petroleum barrels to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Lily, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Ryan, Cow Bay, C. B., 18 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins and Job—vessel to C. B. Swain & Son.

Brig Laura Gertrude, Risk, Fernandina 10 ds., with naval stores to Charter & King—vessel to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Brig Primo, (Ital.,) Cacace, Gibraltar 41 ds., in ballast to J. C. Seager.

Brig Lophema (Br.,) Maelstrom, Cow Bay, C. B., 17 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Sea Lion, (Br.,) McIntyre, Musquash, N. B., 10 ds., with laths to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Virginia, Dryden, Virginia.
Schr. W. H. Smith, Evans, Virginia.
Schr. Alexander Wiley, Baechamp, Virginia.

Schr. Harriet Wilson, Squires, Fernandina 8 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to A. Abbott.

Schr. Enchantress, Phillips, Savannah 8 ds., with lumber to Beard & Robinson—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Eagle, Caleb, Richmond, Va.

Schr. A. D. Henderson, Henderson, St. John, N. B., via Vineyard Haven, 6 ds., with ice, fish, &c., to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Jas. Warren, Drisko River, Hebert, N. S., 10 ds., with piling to Wilson Godfrey.

Schr. Maggie Power, (of Boston,) Harris, Port Antonio, Jam., 17 ds., with fruit to order; vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. Annie S. Gaskill, Gaskill, Richmond, Va.

Schr. J. L. Crossley, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Crossley, Wallace, N. S., 12 ds., with 200 pieces building stone to W. A. Gordon—vessel to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Edith L. Steere, (of Saulsbury,) Hughes, Port Caledonia 16 ds., with 425 tons coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Julia Selden, Hill, Powell's Point, N. C., 3 ds., with melons to J. Combes.

Schr. Francis Shubert, Cranmer, Virginia.
Schr. A. Cudman, Clapp, Virginia.
Schr. Rebecca, Knight, Leck, Virginia.
Schr. Excelsior, Ludlam, Virginia.
Schr. Mary Frances, Cain, Virginia.
Schr. De Mory Gray, Brewster, Richmond, Va.
Schr. A. H. Howe, Wardell, Baltimore.
Schr. G. Shaw, Cox, Baltimore.
Sloop Eliza Seyvena, Cubberly, Virginia.
WIND—Sunset, light, S.; clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—Arr. steamers Wm. Crane, from Boston; Wm. Kennedy, from Providence; barks Wave King, from Londonderry; J. G. Norwood, from Rockport; brigs A. A. Bine, from Rio; Romance, from Navassa; Ysidora Rionda, from Cardenas; schrs. Armida Hall, from Bath, Me.; David Currie, from Augusta, Me.; Isabel Alberto, from Kennebec; Nellie H. Benedict, from Kennebec; Freddie L. Porter, from Bath, Me.; Bill Stowe, from Boston; Edwin J. Morrison, from Boston.

Cld. steamers George Appold, for Boston; Elizabeth, for New-York; John S. Shriver, for Philadelphia; barks Octavia, for Pernambuco; T. K. Welden, for Charleston; schrs. F. H. Odiome, for Portland; Sullivan Sawin, for Boston; M. A. Folsom, for do.; L. A. Burnham, for Portland; T. W. Havens, for Newport, R. I.; Forest Oak, for New-Haven.

Sld. barks Mercur, Hull, and Amazon, for Rio.

BOSTON, Mass., July 27.—Arr. steamers Reading, Coiburn, Norman, Nickerson, Rattlesnake, Artis, from Philadelphia; General Whitney, Hallett, from New-York; barks Ethan Allen, Hardy, from Fayal; Excelsior, Powers, from Cadiz; brigs Haze, Roberts, from Fayal; Sophia, (Br.,) Shaw, from St. Pierre, Martinique; Nellie Mitchell, Anderson, from Miragoane; Mary E. Pennell, Eaton, from Baltimore; schrs. Lucy Holmes, Teels, from Baracoa; Hattie Turner, Robbins, from Wilmington, N. C.; Cyrus Hall, Andrews, from Alexandria; Lulu, Darow, from Baltimore; H. D. May, May, from Philadelphia; Charles E. Smith, Hanson, from do.

Below, brig Iris, from New-York. In coming up the harbor got ashore on George's Island. She will probably come off at the next tide.

Also arr. brig Uncle Sam, Chandler, from San Domingo City; schrs. Georgia, Coffin, Sagua; G. L. Bradley, Smith, Savannah; S. S. Bickmore, Barker, Alexandria; Nellie C. Paine, Pierce, Georgetown, D. C.; George E. Young, Marshall, Baltimore; Sarah S. Harding, Smith, Philadelphia; Stephen Morris, Seaman, do.; Arthur Burton, Fratock, Port Johnson; F. Tower, Adams, do.; Felton Bent, Brown, Weehawken.

Below, coming up, schrs. Lizzie Heyer, Cephas Starrett, and G. Van Dusen.

Cld. steamers Samaria, (Br.,) Billinge, Liverpool via New-York, and Lord Clive, Urquhart, do. do.; schrs. Joshua S. Bragdon, Higgins, Baltimore via Kennebec, and Marshall Perrin, Packard, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 27.—Arr. schr. W. F. Green, from New-York, and D. Talbot, from Rockport.

Sld. schrs. Lorine, for Wilmington, and E. C. Babcock, for Camden, N. J.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 27.—Sld. yesterday, steam-ship George W. Clyde, for New-York.

HAVANA, July 27.—Steamer Crescent City, from New-York, arr. here this morning.

LEWES, Del., July 27.—The steam-ship Abbotsford, from Liverpool, is reported passed up at daybreak.

Passed out, ships John A. Baker, Ellen S. Thayer, and brig Ellen P. Stewart. The ship Eliza Everett is anchored at Brown, outward bound.

The ship Eliza Everett and bark St. Matthews went to sea. The bark Sam Shepherd, outward bound, and Golden West, for orders, still remain.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 27.—Arr. at the Passes, steam-ships General Meade and George Washington, from New-York.

Sld. from the Passes yesterday, steam-ships New-Orleans and Mississippi; do. do. to-day, steam-ship Yazoo and ship Scioto.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., July 27.—Passed up, German ship Derby, from Bremen; schrs. Bessie Morris, from Kennebec River; B. J. Willard, from Portland; L. Q. C. Wishart, from Providence; steamers Roman, from Boston; Hunter, from Providence; schrs. J. Paine, from Portland; Stephen Harding, from the Kennebec River; steamer Columbia, from New York; Florida, from Providence; Fanita, do.; Harrisburg, from Boston; Rowan, do.; Bark Noe, from Genoa; schrs. Eva Bell, William S. Scull, Emma B. Shaw, and Taylor & Mathias, from Boston; Clara Danvers and William B. Thomas, from Kennebec River; David Clarkson, from Providence; S. C. Tryon, from Bath; G. B. Pomeroy, from Wood's Hole; Jacob Birdsall, from Richmond; Thomas Border, from Fall River.

Passed down, steamers Equator, for Charleston; Mary, for Providence; Vindicator, for New-York; Alliance, for Richmond; Panther, for Boston; bark Fortuna, for Rotterdam; schrs. Sarah Fidler, Lottie R. and E. S. Corson Sophia Wilson, Julia A. Jamison, and Mary A. Power, from Boston; Sarah L. Simmons, from Fall River; Speedwell, from Rockland; brig Eva N. Johnson, for Bath; schrs. Lizzie Major, for Saco; L. S. Levering, for Providence; E. C. Knight, for Bath.

The pilot steamer Sue reports passed in bay, brigs Charles Dennis and Sam Welsh, bound up; ship Kate Prince, for Antwerp, at anchor off the ledge; bark Furnice, off the Middle; and also reports that an unknown schr. ran ashore on Joe Floggin at high water, this morning.

The bark Arletta, for Santander, passed down this afternoon in tow. The schr. Florence ... for Boston, passed down.

Four more brigs below here, coming up.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—Cld. ships Joseph Fish and Solo, for Antwerp; bark Dygden, for Stettin; brigs Edith, for Mayaguez; Lydia H. Cole, for Baltimore, (destination changed;) bark Mary McKee, for Boston.

Arr. schrs. Charlie and Nellie, from Vinal Haven.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 27.—Arr. yesterday, schrs. Charles Moore, from Philadelphia, and Kenduskeag, from Providence.

Arr. to-day, steam-ship America, from Baltimore.

Cld. brig Emily T. Sheldon, for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 27.—The ship Governor Morton is reported off this harbor, coming back. She sailed from this port May 16, for Liverpool, with a cargo of wheat. The ship Governor Morton is coming into the harbor, in tow of a steam-tug, leaking badly.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 25.—Arr. schrs. Cephas Starrett, from Weehawken, for Boston; Charlie Miller, from Boston, for New-York; J. Chauncey Crafts, from Rockland, for do.; David Faust, from Boston, for Philadelphia; James L. Maloy, from Georgetown, D. C., for Danvers; Ada Barker, from Belfast, for Charleston; Delta, from Calais, for New-Haven; Isis, from Bangor, for Newport.

Sld. schrs. L. Sturtevant, Saratoga, J. Chauncey Crafts, David Faust, James L. Maloy, Ada Barker, Isis, and Delta.

July 26th, arr. bark N. M. Haven, from Hoboken, for Portland; brigs Mary C. Rosevelt, from Yeomico River, for Richmond, Me.; A. H. Curtin, from Philadelphia, for Portland; schrs. Seventy-Six, from Kennebec River, for New-York; Atlantic and Maggie, from Bangor, for do.; Irene E. Morsevey, from St. George, for Baltimore; Lucy Baker, from Bangor, for orders for New-Bedford.

Sld. brig Mary C. Rosevelt, schrs. Seventy-Six, Atlantic, Maggie, Lucy Baker, Cephas Starrett, and Charlie Miller.

Wind—S. S. W. to S. S. E., moderate; clear.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, July 27.—Sld. for the United States, Omoa, Edward, Tellus, and Owego.

Arr. out from the United States on the 25th inst., Tasmanian, Magdalena, Goethe, Adolf, Virginia L. Stafford, and Biaggio.

26th, Minnie, Miletus, Sylphiden, Anna, La Louisiane, and Trinidad.

27th, Star of the South, Burnbrae, Triumph, and Tilild. Also arr. out from the United States, —— Minion.

The ship Carricks, (Br.,) Winsborrow, from Singapore May 4, for Manila and New-York, is ashore on the Island of Luzon.

QUEENSTOWN, July 27.—The Cunard steam-ship Algeria, from New-York July 18, arr. at this port to-day.

MOVILLE, July 27.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Anglia, Capt. Smith, from New-York July 15, for Glasgow, arr. at this port to-day.

PLYMOUTH, July 27.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Silesia, Capt. Hebick, from New-York July 16, for Hamburg, arr. at this port at 1 o'clock this morning, and proceeded.

ANTWERP, July 27.—The steam-ship Switzerland sld. hence for New-York on Saturday last.

BERGEN.—Sld. July 27 steam-ship Kong Sverre, Danneirg, New-York.

CHICAGO

HERRING'S SAFES

IN THE

GREAT FIRE

OF THE 14TH OF JULY, 1874,

Every Herring's Safe Saves its Contents.

NOT A SINGLE FAILURE.

CHICAGO, July 16, 1874.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

GENTS: I had one of your Herring's Patent Champion Safes in the late disastrous fire of the 14th inst., and am glad to inform you that the contents, consisting of valuable papers, deeds, &c., were preserved in excellent condition. Yours truly,

MRS. E. A. KING.

ANOTHER.

CHICAGO, July 18, 1874.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

GENTS: We had one of your No. 6 Herring's Patent Champion Safes in the office of the *Postal Record*, which passed through the great fire of the 14th inst., and preserved its contents in a satisfactory manner.

Yours truly, C. R. MATSON,
Secretary and Treasurer *Western Postal Record.*

AND STILL ANOTHER.

CHICAGO, July 18, 1874.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

GENTS: The No. 3 folding-door Herring's Patent Champion Safe which I had in the late disastrous fire of the 14th inst., was taken out of the ruins to-day, (four days after the fire,) and although it laid on a bed of burning coal all that time, and was so hot when it was got out that it had to be cooled off with water, I found, upon its being opened, that the woodwork inside was as good as before the fire. This safe was the same safe that I had in the great fire of Oct. 9, 1871, which then saved its contents, and was afterward repaired by you.

I am now satisfied with the FIRE-PROOF qualities of Herring's Safes, as I have proved them most thoroughly.

C. BECKWITH.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

Victorious at Chicago, Boston, Portland, New-York, Richmond, Charleston, Constantinople, and all the great fires which have occurred within the past thirty years. HERRINGS & FARREL,
Nos. 251 and 252 Broadway, corner Murray st., New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRINGS & FARREL, Boston.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

The Great Brooklyn Scandal,

FULLY DEPICTED IN

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper

OUT THIS MORNING.

PORTRAITS OF

Mrs. ELIZABETH R. TILTON,

HENRY WARD BEECHER,

THEODORE TILTON,

FRANK MOULTON.

Mr. Tilton testifying before the Committee.
Mr. Beecher's farm life at Peekskill, N. Y.
Consultation with Gen. Butler.
Incidents of the Ecclesiastical Excitement.
The Fifth Maryland Regiment at Long Branc
Reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic.
Summer Resort for Children.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper

OUT THIS MORNING.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS-DEALERS.

★652 Broadway.★

HORSE-TIMERS

FOR SALE BY

Ve J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.

★652 Broadway.★

LATAKIA SMOKING TOBACCO.

A SMALL INVOICE JUST RECEIVED FROM LONDON.

FOR SALE BY

FRANCIS TOMES & CO.,

No. 6 MAIDEN LANE.

LENK WINE CO., TOLEDO, O.
DRY AND SPARKLING OHIO WINES,
BEST, PUREST, and CHEAPEST for FAMILY USE.
P. LENK & CO.,
NO. 180 BROADWAY.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,
No. 144 Lexington av. Special attention to the diseases of middle-aged men. Book of thirty diseases mailed for 25 cents.